

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

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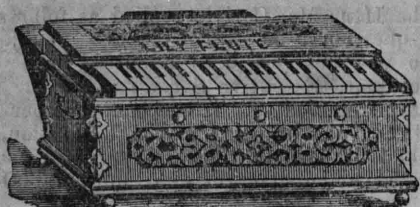
VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905

NO. 11

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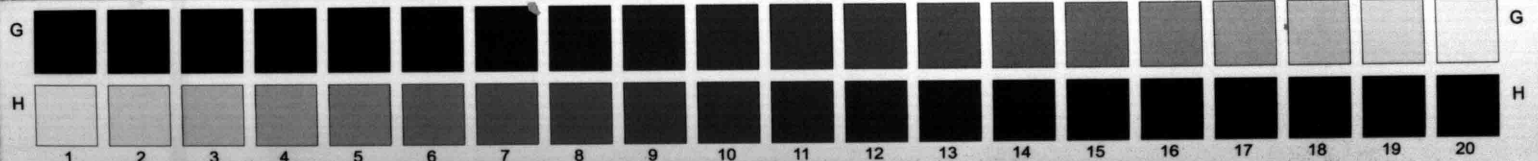
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## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 27.

Throughout the week the eyes of the whole world have been fixed upon Russia, especially at St. Petersburg, the scene on Sunday of one of the most terrible massacres modern history can show. It is generally known on Saturday that the strikers meant to march to the Winter Palace next day for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Tsar. The petition was couched in perfectly loyal terms. Indeed it expressed devoted faith in the power and paternal benevolence of the Little Father and implored him to meet his loyal subjects and listen to the story of their intolerable grievances and redress them.

Father Gapon, one leader of the movement, also addressed a letter to His Majesty saying, he feared that Ministers had not told him the whole truth. Therefore, the people trusting in him would appear before the Winter Palace and would guarantee the inviolability of his person.

Gapon proceeded to warn the Tsar that if he failed to appear he trusted he would disappear, because innocent blood would flow between him and his people. During Saturday the Strikers' Committee sought an interview with Prince Mirsky, the Minister of the Interior, who refused to receive them. They managed, however, to see the Deputy Minister and also M. de Witte, and urged both to induce the Tsar to meet his people next day. But both Ministers refused to pledge themselves, and by Saturday evening it was generally known that His Majesty would not appear. He seems to have gone to Tsarskoe Selo, fifteen miles distant, immediately after the incident, at the blessing of the Nerva last Thursday week, thus losing an opportunity which is hardly likely to recur. Sunday was a bright and clear day. There was no sign of disorder in the morning, but there were pickets of soldiers at every street corner, while companies of Cossacks and Uhlans held the main streets and the bridges leading from the workmen's quarters to the Palace.

The garrison at St. Petersburg had been largely strengthened till it consisted of about 100,000 men, and the Grand Duke, Vladimir, the Tsar's uncle who was in supreme command, had evidently taken every precaution to prevent the strikers approaching the Palace Square. A strong force of cavalry and infantry were posted in the square. The streets soon began to fill with workmen, all making in the direction of the Palace. Crowds of many thousands collected but the cavalry prevented them from entering the Square. About noon the commander of the troops seems to have ordered the crowd to disperse. There is some doubt, however, about this many accounts saying that no warning was given. A bugle then sounded and the infantry began to fire. The crowd pressed forward. Then the Uhlans and Cossack cavalry charged into the masses, slashing right and left their swords, while the infantry fired another volley. Bloodshed had begun. St. Petersburg became a shambles. The Square was not cleared till half past two, by which time the snow was red with blood, the dead and wounded lying about. Meanwhile similar scenes were being enacted in other parts of the city. Some thousands of strikers from the Putiloff Works tried to cross the bridge from the city to the city. The Cossacks attempted to drive them back with knouts.

They then turned the way and implored the strikers to let them pass, saying they only desired to preserve order, which would improve the condition of the city as well as their own. Then a body of Cossacks came up and fired ball cartridges, and in a moment the bridge was a writhing mass of dead and wounded. Similar scenes took place in Admiralty Square, Nicholas Bridge, and other quarters. One battalion of infantry is said to have refused to fire, but although there is no certainty as to the number. By far the greater part of the infantry and apparently the whole of the cavalry only did their human work too well. A fresh massacre occurred in the Nevsky Prospect, the principal street of St. Petersburg, about four.

Here the infantry fired three volleys on the crowd who replied with showers of stones. Long before this time all signs of loyalty had disappeared and shouts of "Down with Monarchy" were frequent, while men spat at the soldiers and asked them why they were not fighting the Japanese instead of murdering their own countrymen. Father Gapon who marched at the head of the first deputation dressed in full canonicals and carrying the Cross and a portrait of the Tsar was wounded early in the day and the portrait was smashed by a rifle bullet. Another priest, Father Sergius, walking beside him was shot dead. The soldiers soon commenced firing indiscriminately. Many women and children were killed. One correspondent says he saw about twenty children playing between the crowd and the troops. The latter fired and every one of the children fell. Another saw a woman kneeling over the dead body of a child eight years old. A General was dragged from his carriage and trampled to death. There are numerous pathetic stories that the Dowager Empress left her palace early in the day for Tsarskoe Selo. Her carriage was allowed to pass through the crowd but after leaving the square the attitude of the people became very threatening, and she was obliged to take refuge in the residence of Prince Gatschina, whence she returned to the palace in the evening. One correspondent estimates that the fighting covered an area of some fifteen miles and was incessant from noon till evening. He adds that by night St. Petersburg had the appearance of the city taken by assault. Soldiers and sailors were sitting round camp fires in the streets, while the few civilians visible presented a sullen dejected appearance. The question was asked on all hands, where was the Tsar? It received various answers, some saying at Tsarskoe Selo; others that he had fled for refuge to Peterhof or Livadia. One French correspondent asserted that he with the Tsaritsa and children had embarked on the Imperial yacht and were making for Copenhagen.

The first official estimate put the number killed at 76 and wounded 233. This was afterwards increased to 96 killed and 333 wounded. No one believes that these figures are even approximately correct, although the unofficial estimates which vary from two to twenty thousand casualties are doubtless exaggerated.

Seldom has there been such an universal outburst of indignation as Sunday's events evoked throughout Europe. The English papers vie with one another in condemning the massacre and blaming the Tsar for his refusal to meet the deputation. The "Times" says: Everyt prove the existence of a wide-

spread and profound discontent among the working classes, for no Socialist intrigues, however artful, no Socialist harangues, however fiery, could have led thousands of working men to comfort death unless they were convinced that their lives as at present ordered under the autocracy had become unbearable.

The Morning Post says:—The autocracy has taken sides with the bureaucracy and is resolved to rule and to rule by force. If the workmen want a change they must seek it by force.

The Daily News says:—It is a crime which will send a thrill of horror and anger through the civilised world. It will win for the Tsar an inevitable doom.

The Daily Graphic says:—What was yesterday an agitation for reform is to-day an intense craving for revolution.

The Daily Express says:—By this final act of tyranny the Russian Government has completely alienated the sympathies of all decent liberty-loving people.

The Daily Mail says:—The Tsar's popularity with the masses will vanish.

The French papers are hardly less strong. Even the philo-Russian papers seem horrified, and many journals compare the situation with the beginning of the French Revolution. Some ultra-Conservative German organs seem filled with admiration of the discipline of the troops, but the majority like the press in other European countries recognise the real horror of the situation and condemn the weakness and vacillation of the Tsar. The American papers take a like view.

During Sunday night the rioting consisted mainly of pillaging the bread and wine shops. A lull prevailed in the capital during Monday and Tuesday, but reports from the Provinces showed the revolt spreading apace. Moscow, Odessa, Kovno, and Vilna followed the example of St. Petersburg and an ominous sign was that everywhere the movement commenced in the same way and followed the same course at St. Petersburg, showing evident signs of organisation. A revolt was said to have broken out in Finland, but worst news of all came from Sevastopol, where the Naval depots and stores were set on fire, apparently by an organised outbreak of the sailors of the Black Sea fleet of whose mutinous temper we have been hearing for some weeks, and who are said to have been driven wild by being systematically defrauded of their pay and rations and fed on offal and tainted meat. They are also terribly overworked.

On Monday, the men numbering nearly 8,000 refused to obey orders and rushed to the doors, and, breaking them in, marched in a body to the officers' quarters, yelling "Stop war!" "Down with autocracy!" Several officers were injured. Men set fire to the officers' quarters and then rushed to the Naval headquarters. The soldiers were ordered to fire on them, but fired in the air. This occurred several times. Meanwhile the sailors fired the factories and workshops, which blazed for seven hours, great damage being done. The docks, however, were saved. A number of the leading liberal citizens of St. Petersburg were arrested on Monday night and Tuesday morning. On the same day the appointment of General Treppoff, ex-Chief of Police, as Governor-General of St. Petersburg was announced. Over 300 barristers and solicitors met at the law courts on Monday and declared their solidarity with the strikers, protested against the action of Government, and refused to plead in Court.

Business was practically suspended at St. Petersburg, and the city was almost in darkness owing to the electric light workers having joined the strikers. There was some mystery about the whereabouts of Father Gapon: some reports saying he was arrested; others that he was wounded and in hiding. His proclamation is still issued in his name, being excommunicated by the Metropolitan. A body of strikers from Kolpino, which is some miles from St. Petersburg, marched to the city on Tuesday, carrying a banner of protest. After doing five miles they were met by a detachment of troops, who fired on them. An eye-witness described the scene as a bath of blood. Strikers reported in the Polish cities of Lodz, where the buildings were being fired, and the military patrolled the streets.

Five miles from the Tsarskoe Selo Railway were two on Monday night, and two serious attempts to take the Moscow Railway were reported. The appointment of Treppoff is universally regarded as an indication of the intention of Government to shrink from no severity to stamp out the revolt.

## FATHER GAPON.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives the following picture of Father Gapon, leader of the industrial movement in the Russian capital:—

The real leader of the strikers here is the Orthodox priest named Gapon, son of a peasant from Pottava, who studied in the seminary and received holy orders solely to enable him better to mingle and co-operate with the workmen, for whom his sympathies are powerful and active. He founded last year the first union of Russian operatives, which, possessing aims similar to those of the Socialists, differs from these in this, that it is governed by the workmen themselves, and not by students, journalists, or members of the intelligent classes. Father Gapon also enjoys the implicit confidence of the men, possesses the fire and fanaticism of the demagogue, and his gleaming eyes dart lightnings when he speaks of the treatment meted out to his comrades, who are devoid of political rights. Father Gapon is really a prison chaplain, but devotes most of his time to the interests of the workmen and his attitude has caused such resentment in Government circles that the Minister of Justice, who is the superior of all prison chaplains, summoned him to explain his conduct to-day. I am enabled to state that Father Gapon's view is that the workmen will break down all opposition to their demands. Father Gapon's club contains about 6,000 members, of whom only a few hundred belong to the Putiloff works, but these few hundred have persuaded nearly 13,000 workmen to make common cause for common rights.

The grain market at Cawnpore, which was the most important in the Province long before the place had attained its manufacturing eminence, has been violently agitated during the past week by the reports of the damage done by the frost in the surrounding districts. Within twenty-four hours, we are told, the price of wheat ranged from 164 to 114 seers to the rupee, of bajra from 30 to 18 and of jowar from 32 to 19 seers. Supplies are reported to be coming in slowly, as the landlords and dealers in the districts are holding up in expectation of rising prices.

## N.W. P. HIGH COURT.

## CONVICTED AFTER 20 YEARS.

A curious case came before the Allahabad High Court on Friday, the 9th instant, in which a man named Daud Khan appealed against a sentence of transportation for life passed upon him by the Sessions Judge at Agra for rioting and murder committed in 1884. The appellant was one of a gang of four or five men belonging to the village of Kundran. At that place was a man named Bhunsen, who was at enmity with one Purn Mal of the same village, and to whom Bhunsen's mistress had transferred her affections. On the morning of the 7th September in the year mentioned Bhunsen was sitting by the roadside armed with a carbine and surrounded by about twenty other villagers, some of whom, including Daud Khan, had swords. As Purn Mal with his three sons and some friends came from the fields the gang got up, and, after an exchange of shots, Bhunsen shot Purn Mal with his carbine. A little girl standing close by was also killed by the same discharges, and another man was done to death with swords.

Subsequently the gang visited the house of Bhunsen's mistress and murdered her. A number of the rioters were arrested. One of them was tried before Mr. Justice Knox, then Sessions Judge at Agra, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. In 1887 a second was sentenced to transportation for life, and in the following year another of the gang was sentenced to death. Daud Khan, however, escaped, and it was not until the end of last year that he was brought to justice a reward of Rs. 200 having been offered for his arrest. After the lapse of so many years the case against him, of course presented many difficulties, and rested almost wholly on identification. The accused, who was arrested in August at Dip Railway Station, on the Bhopal State Railway, where he was employed, denied all knowledge of the matter, and averred that he was an entirely different person from the one mentioned in connection with it. However, he was sent to the Agra lock-up, and six men from Kundran were taken there and requested to pick him out of a line of men. Four failed, but being made again to scrutinise the accused in the Court all the witnesses professed to be positive as to his identity. It was stated that he was about 22 years of age at the time of the murder. The accused gave his age as 45, and pleaded that he was brought up in Bhopal, and had been in railway service for 26 years. He denied having ever been a resident at Kundran, or being a Kallawar, his alleged caste. In support of his statements he produced certain certificates, dated February, 1886, purporting to be signed by the Station-master at Bhalwara, in which it was stated that he had been in service under the writer as a pointsman for two years. With some difficulty, and after an adjournment, the Station-master was traced, and in his evidence before the Sessions Judge admitted that he had written the certificates in 1889 in recognition of Daud's services under his deceased brother, taking the details, of course, from the accused himself. Witness, who was not very certain as to his dates added, however, that he had seen Daud Khan twice at Bhalwara when he visited his brother there in 1884. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge that by itself proved nothing, as the accused may have been on leave at his home at that time. Indeed, his getting the Station-master to give him a certificate for the period 1884-1886 was explained by his natural anxiety to build up an alibi for use if required. The Sessions Judge expressed himself as satisfied that the witnesses for the prosecution had honestly identified the accused; that their identification was reliable; and that the accused was proved to be the Daud Khan of the Kundran tragedy. As regarded punishment the Judge considered that although the identification was good enough to be acted upon, it was not perfect, and that after a lapse of 20 years there was a possibility of doubt which made it better that the sentence of death should not be passed. He, therefore, sentenced Daud Khan to transportation for life.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, in dismissing the appellant's appeal against this judgment, entirely concurred with the view of the Lower Court and pointed out that if the appellant was unconnected with the crime, and was the man he said he was, he ought to have had no difficulty in producing reliable and corroborative evidence to that effect.

## A SCUFFLE BETWEEN A CIVILIAN AND A CONSTABLE.

A Covenanted Civilian, just a year old in service, is at present the Assistant Collector and Magistrate in a neighbouring district. He has been for sometime past exercising Magisterial functions of the Second Class, invested with powers to send persons to jail for six months. As a comment on the way in which he has been exercising his high powers, comes this curious incident. He was camping, we are informed, the other day, at—He then fell out with a Constable, and from words they came quietly to blows. Who began the game, we are not told. In the tug of war, both came to the ground and began to roll, to the great astonishment of bystanders. The Constable was more than a match for the Magistrate, and the former, it is reported, used his belt freely not minding the latter's hits with his fists. Some injuries, we learn, were freely inflicted on either side, but no broken limbs are recorded. The Constable did not sleep over his injuries, but went to the nearest hospital for treatment, obtained besides medical relief a medical certificate, and would seem to be endeavouring to set the law in motion against his civilian antagonist. We await the result of the proceeding and then, perhaps, we may enlighten the reader as to identity. It is amusing that those who send persons to jail and who administer the criminal laws of this country should in a not a few cases, be incapable of even avoiding breaches of the peace.—"Hindu."

Mr. Sams, District Magistrate of Amritsar, passed orders prohibiting the carrying of sticks by anybody on the grounds of the cricket tournament which came off at Amritsar on the 1st instant.

## ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Trippett, of Grigby, Virginia, U. S. A., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it.

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## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chamber, Writers' Buildings, on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided. EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Horn in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chowdhury said as follows:—I propose to answer together the questions (a) and (b) which have been asked by the hon. member. It is a fact that heavier engines have been lately introduced on the Metre Gauge Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The type of engine has been selected by the Standardization Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, and it will in future be adopted Metre Gauge lines. The engines on the Metre Gauge Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway were constructed many years ago and were designed for lighter loads than those now in use by present Standards. The work now in progress on the Northern Section has been undertaken in order to strengthen the bridges to admit of the unrestricted use of the new Standard Metre Gauge Engines. While the girders are being altered or renewed, advantage is being taken to cut out spans which the experience of many years has shown to be redundant. Certain girders are therefore being removed, and the openings beneath them filled up. There are 22 bridges containing in all 132 openings. It is intended to fill up 31 of these openings; but in no instance will any bridge be closed or the passage hitherto provided for cattle or small boats be restricted. No water-courses whatever are to be dammed up or interfered with; nor will the number of bridges and culverts be reduced. With regard to navigable rivers the girder alterations will affect the following rivers, viz., the Burai, the Narud, the Godar, the Pangul, and the Atrai. At the Burai, Godar and Pangul rivers, the headway of the spans used for navigation is not being interfered with, but in spans not necessary to the navigation of the channels the girders are being lowered by 2 to 3 feet. At the Burai bridge, which consists of 15 spans of 60 feet, one span which is quite high and dry even in the flood season is being filled up. The Narud river has silted up to such an extent as to be useless except for very small boats. It contains two land spans of 40 feet and a centre span of 60 feet. The north span is quite dry and is being filled up. The centre span is being altered to two spans of 30 feet. The south span is quite dry; but as a road passes under it it will be retained. The girders on the Narud bridge are to be lowered about 3 feet, as the headway originally provided for boats of considerable size is not now required. The Atrai Bridge is being lowered 3 feet with the consent of the District Magistrate. The headway of 15 feet above highest flood level is greater than that provided at many more important river crossings on the Metre Gauge Section. (c)—Separate accounts are not kept for the Northern Section as distinct from the other Metre Gauge portions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system. I would refer the hon. member to the Annual Administration Report for the calendar year 1903, Appendix 12, pages 48 and 49. The report for 1904 has not yet been published. The figures for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1904, are not yet available. The approximate cost of the alterations now in progress is Rs. 97,000, which is only part of a three years' programme. The estimate for strengthening of the girders, which amounts to Rs. 2,74,000 has been approved by the Government of India. No general plan of the re-construction has been prepared as only detailed drawings of the girders for the various bridges are necessary to admit of the carrying out of the work.

## PLAGUE AND FEVER IN BENGAL.

The Hon. Mr. Shirres, thus replied to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chowdhury:—A statement has been placed on the table showing, for the years referred to, the reported deaths from "plague" and "fever." How many of the deaths under the latter head were due to malaria is not known, but it may be mentioned that in Dinaipur Captain Rogers inquired into the cause of death in 1,000 cases attributed to fever and found that death was due to malaria in only 31.8 per cent of the cases. The accounts do not completely separate the expenditure on plague, but the information so far as it is available, also shown the expenditure on account of malaria cannot be separately given. It would have to include not only the cost of producing and distributing quinine, but a large part of the expenditure incurred under the heads of "medical," "sanitation," and "drainage."

## SALARIES OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

The Hon. Mr. Shirres replied thus in answer to a question on the salaries of ministerial officers:—The scheme has not yet been sanctioned. The Government of India find that there are certain matters to be cleared up before they can submit it to the Secretary of State. Government regrets the necessary delay; for it is very desirous of seeing a sound scheme carried through.

## INCOME-TAX AND ROAD CESS.

The Hon. Mr. Shirres, in answer to a number of questions on the above subject said:—(a) It will be seen from Section 5 (a) of the Income-Tax Act and from Section 5 (a) of the Income-Tax Act and Section 6 of the Road Cess Act that the law contemplates the payment both of income-tax and the cesses in respect of rent or revenue derived from land which is not used for agricultural purposes. The Lieutenant-Governor does not regard these provisions of the law as inequitable. (b) The Board's rule No. 33 of 1900 which was declared by the ruling of the High Court to be "ultra vires" was under the advice of the Legal Remembrancer superseded by the Board's Revenue Circular No. 2 of March, 1902. The High Court ruled that the profits of a "mela" are not assessable to Road Cess. This had always been accepted by the Board and the assessment inadvertently upon by the High Court was contrary to the Board's intention. A revised circular was issued to make it more clear that only the rent can be assessed to Road and Public Works Cesses. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to order the modification or withdrawal of their circular.

## LANDLORDS' FEES HELD IN DEPOSIT.

The Hon. Mr. Earle replied thus to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Moremdar:—(1) The question of the hon. member seems to be based upon a misapprehension. If he will peruse again the reply which I gave to the question asked at the meeting of this Council held on the 7th January, 1905, he will observe that I did not say, as he alleges that landlords' fees become the property of Government by lapse of time and thus form part of the consolidated revenue of the Provincial Government which is required

to meet its ordinary expenditure. What I said was that, "in so far as these deposits become the property of Government by lapse of time, they form part of the consolidated revenue of the Provincial Government, which is required to meet its ordinary expenditure." That reply was given after legal advice had been taken as to the circumstances in which these fees may become the property of Government; and the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to enter into a further discussion on the subject. (2) Government has no information whether any tenant has ever applied for the refund of any money deposited by him as a landlord's fee. Applications are made from time to time by landlords for fees deposited in their favour, and, when they are found to be valid, payments are made. (3) It may be added that, if it were held that these deposits are money held in trust for others by Government, the previous suggestion made by the hon. member of the 7th January, 1905, that Government should divert them for the benefit of District Boards, could not be entertained.

## SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows to a question on the above subject:—No one has yet been admitted into the Subordinate Executive Service under the Resolution referred to. If the hon. member had read the rules annexed to the Resolution, he would have seen that nominations will not be received under its provisions until 1st October next.

## VICTORIA JUTE MILL.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose asked the following question:—Has the Government exempted the Victoria Jute Mill premises of Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co. within the Bhadreswar Municipality from the provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act? If not, will the Government be pleased to state why no latrine-fee has been collected for the said Mill premises since the first quarter of 1904? Is the Chairman of the said Municipality an employee of the said Company?

The Hon. Mr. Shirres replied as follows:—To the first part of the question the answer is in the negative and to the third part in the affirmative. Regarding the second part the Government has no information. The information may be obtained by means of a question at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners or from an examination of the accounts, which under Section 71 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, are open to the inspection of any taxpayer.

## SEPTIC TANKS AT JUTE MILLS.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose asked the following question:—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are septic tanks in use at the Shamnagar or Teliniparah Jute Mills of the same Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co.? Are these installations situated much nearer to the Palta Water-works intake than any other inspected by the Septic Tank Committee? If so why were not these installations inspected by the said Committee?

The Hon. Mr. Shirres replied as follows:—The Hon. Member must be referred to the Report of the Committee for the reason which governed the selection of the Mills they visited.

## SMOKE NUISANCES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle moved that the time for the preparation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces or fireplaces in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah, and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in Bengal, be further extended to the 4th March next. He said that all the replies had not yet been received.

## THE MOTION WAS PUT AND AGREED TO.

## SUNDARBANS COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Hare presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the abolition of the office of Commissioner in the Sundarbans. He said the report required no remarks from him as it was full and complete in itself.

## BENGAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Earle moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880. He said it was intended to introduce the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), by notification under Section 3 thereof, into all the areas in which Bengal Act VIII of 1880 is at present in force. The introduction of the former Act into those areas would render it unnecessary to retain the latter Act on the Statute Book. It was, accordingly, proposed to repeal Bengal Act VIII of 1880.

## THE MOTION WAS PUT AND AGREED TO.

The Hon. Mr. Earle then introduced the Bill and moved that it be read in Council. The motion was put and agreed to and the Secretary read the title of the Bill. The Council then adjourned till the 4th next month.

The existence of a pepper-vine disease in Malabar was taken to the notice of the Government by the Wynad Planters' Association in 1902. The Government Botanist was then deputed to the Wynad to examine the affected plants on the spot. Though he was able to suggest the lines on which the diseases should be studied and remedies sought, the result of Mr. Barber's investigation were not conclusive, and the Association accordingly requested that he might again be deputed to the Wynad. The Board of Revenue, to whom the request was referred, considered that the various works on which he was engaged in the plants must have the first claim on Mr. Barber's time and agreed with him that no useful purpose would be served by another brief visit to the Wynad. In this view, the Government concurred, the more especially as it appeared that no organised effort had been made by the planters themselves to carry on the experiments suggested by Mr. Barber on his former visits. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved in the prosperity of the pepper gardens in the plains, the Government, however, asked the Director of Agriculture to consider the advisability of establishing a pepper farm in Malabar, on which an organised series of experiments might be conducted into the nature of the pests and the requirements of pepper cultivation. The Government have ordered that the operations should for the present be confined to the study for the pepper-vine and the exact nature of the diseases which affect it.—"Hindu."

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# THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, February 16, 1905.

## THE POSITION OF THE VICEROY IN INDIA.

THE Viceroy is higher than the Secretary of State; for the latter is only a minister while the former is the representative of the sovereign. It was thus that when the then Prince of Wales, now King-Emperor, came to India, the then Viceroy and His Royal Highness were placed in the same position. A Viceroy therefore can never be a party man; for, if he acts as such, he reduces himself to the position of a mere official. The Viceroy should always bear in mind that what King Edward is to the English nation, so he is to the people of India.

In the very beginning of his rule as Viceroy, Lord Curzon was regarded with quite different feelings from those which influence the people now. His Lordship's first Bombay speech, as soon as he set his foot on the shore of India, led the latter to look upon him in the light of a messiah who had come to save the country. When he arrived at Calcutta his Lordship was in the highest of spirits; and his utterances at the time were so generous, so lofty, so hope-inspiring, and they were invested with such a ring of genuine sincerity, that the public heard them in raptures and devoured them, as it were, with intense delight.

In the course of a few weeks of his stay in the city, Lord Curzon evoked such general confidence for himself that a negotiation was actually opened through his Private Secretary, for the purpose of bringing his Excellency in contact with the educated public at a private garden party to be organized by the latter. The proposal, however, fell through somehow or other. His Lordship's first important measure—the sugar countervailing Act—also showed that he was sincerely desirous of doing substantial service to the country. It, however, soon became apparent that he had not been able to outgrow his training in Parliament as a party man, though, he ought to have left the results of this training behind him in England as soon as he was appointed the ruler of 280 millions of souls.

The death-knell of the Calcutta Municipality had been sounded at the time Lord Curzon arrived here. The measure had fearfully agitated the minds of the educated public. The Bill had been passed, the old constitution of the Corporation knocked on the head, and the representative municipal commissioners reduced to the position of cyphers. The final sanction, however, lay in the hands of the Viceroy. The people, therefore, earnestly appealed to Lord Curzon for the redress of the gigantic wrong and fondly hoped he would do them justice.

The dispute was between the Europeans on one side, and the Indians on the other. The Lieutenant-Governor had joined with the former and provided in the Act that, of the twelve commissioners, who would constitute the Executive Committee, in whom was centred all real authority, only four would be elected, and the remaining eight nominated by Government. This was a gross wrong, because it would completely officialize the Municipality which was a popular body, and the citizens were confident that the Viceroy would at once remove it.

To their amazement, not only did Lord Curzon sanction this unjustifiable wrong, but reduced the number of elected commissioners from 50 to 25, thereby taking away practically all popular element from the Corporation and rendering the Europeans and officials the absolute master of this public body. What was still more amazing was that, when the organs of the people raised an outcry against this monstrous arrangement, Lord Curzon, on his part, twitted them by declaring that, as they had appointed him an umpire to settle the question, it was very unfair of them to grumble at his decision, instead of submitting to it quietly! Lord Curzon thus acted aggressively as a party man in this matter.

When the question of employment cropped up, Lord Curzon also betrayed his partisan spirit in a very pronounced manner. In his public speeches, he said, that the Indian authorities would make no distinction between the whites and the children of the soil, in the matter of distributing State appointments. Nay, he went the length of chiding the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians for demanding Government posts without making themselves fit for them. At Jaypur His Lordship also declared that, he would not allow the European place-hunters to be permanent fixtures upon Indian States and seek the moisture which should nourish the people of those States. He said all this and the Indians expressed their fervent gratitude to him. We, however, all know what actually occurred.

In the matter of State appointments, His Excellency should have held the balance even, but, the Indians have been nowhere during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. In this connection he and his subordinate, have acted all along the line as partisans of the white and semi-white races. Many fat berths have been created by Lord Curzon and made over to Englishmen with princely salaries. The "Poor Whites" had never been employed in such large numbers as during the last six years. By one stroke of the pen, Sir Andrew Fraser was allowed to reserve forty appointments in the Secretariat, carrying salaries from Rs. 75 to Rs. 500 a month, for the Europeans and Eurasians!

The Indian States have been flooded with European place-hunters; nay, there is scarcely a private estate under the Court of Wards in Bengal which has not got a "Poor White" for its manager. And what of the Indians? Has a single new post been created for them? Alas! the Indians, on the other hand, have been ousted from many of the places which their predecessors had held with credit. And, in the late Government Resolution on the subject of appointments, in which Mr. Bailey attempted to show by a curious process of reasoning that, the Indians had no grievance in this respect, it has been definitely laid down that, even the Indian members of the Civil Service must not expect to get a higher post than that of a District Judge or a District Magistrate.

Lord Curzon, we regret to say, displayed another characteristic of the party man, which does not suit the position of a Viceroy. It is to regard popular opposition to his measures in the light of a personal affront. This was very disagreeably manifested during the agitation of the Bengal Partition ques-

tion. The measure produced delicious excitement in the country; why, it is now universally known. Somehow or other, Lord Curzon did not like this popular outburst, and he showed his disapproval of the agitation by openly refusing to publish two important documents, namely, the High Court's Opinion and Sir Henry Cotton's Minute.

But his Lordship did more. He gave out that he had kept his mind open and would proceed to East Bengal to learn the real situation from the leaders on the spot. This gave hope to the people; as a matter of fact, in deference to the Viceroy's visit to Dacca and Mymensingh, the B. I. Association postponed the public meeting it had arranged to hold. His Excellency, however, presented a strange spectacle. There were two parties in East Bengal, one was official which the Nawab of Dacca was induced to join; the other was the people's.

As the arbiter of the destiny of the people of Bengal in this question, the Viceroy should have religiously kept his mind free from all influence. He, however, openly joined with the official party and threw the popular leaders over-board. Nay more, in his public speeches he accused them of having got up an artificial agitation under the influence of the Calcutta people! In short, His Excellency took the matter as if it was his own private affair and as such joined in the fray with all the fervour of a partizan. Who had ever heard of a Viceroy of India stamping the country like a political agitator and trying to coerce the people into his own views by his august personality, irresistible power and persuasive eloquence? By adopting such a course His Excellency at once converted himself into a party man, forgetting that the Viceroy of India cannot play the role of a partizan without lowering his high and elevated position.

In the same manner, His Excellency's attitude towards the University measure, has not been, we humbly think, worthy of the position he holds. The Universities Act was passed in the teeth of the opposition from the entire educated classes of the country. Then, the step that His Excellency has taken in validating the high-handed and illegal action of the Bombay Vice-Chancellor places him in the position of a partizan. We cannot, however, afford to permit the Viceroy to belong to a party or to give vent to his personal feelings, or to be our opponent. For, he is the supreme ruler of the country with irresistible powers, and the destinies of 280 millions are in his keeping.

Lord Curzon has shown by some of his measures that he can be unusually just and generous. When protests came from influential quarters in regard to his countervailing sugar measure, he did not heed them. Similarly, he shelved the Press Messengers Bill though it was supported by the entire Anglo-Indian press and most of the official members of his Council. In the Bain and the 9th Lancers' cases, his Lordship also displayed his supreme sense of justice, in spite of the howls raised against him by his own countrymen. And lastly, notwithstanding the way in which he viewed the subject of the partition of Bengal in the beginning, he did not thrust the measure upon the people, which he could have easily done, when he came to realise that their opposition was genuine. We have not thus yet lost our entire confidence in His Excellency.

### THE UNIVERSITIES VALIDATION ACT.

The Government may think that this measure is altogether a harmless one; but the people are really alarmed, though they, in the opinion of the authorities, have sought to make a mountain of a mole-hill, either from ignorance or perversity, or malice. The Government taking advantage of a question put by Mr. Gokhale points out with an unmistakable tone of triumph that this is not the first time that the method of validation has been utilized for the purpose of remedying a mistake. The Government contention will however scarcely carry conviction. For, the occasions on which the method had been previously adopted were so different from those of the present and of such trivial character, that the incidents did not even come to the notice of the public. Then most of these incidents took place before the Council had been expanded and representative members admitted into them. Just see the nature of the only five validating Acts, introduced since the expansion of the Council:—

In 1894—XV.—To validate certain certificates granted to engineers of steam-ships.

In 1895—XII.—To remove certain doubts as to the validity of certain proceedings and acts of certain officers of the Pagan and Tensarim Divisions in Lower Burma and to prevent their being raised in the future.

In 1895—XVII.—To validate certain marriages solemnized in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

In 1898—X, section 3.—To confirm certain rules made by the Bombay High Court under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848.

In 1899—XV.—To validate certain marriages solemnized in the Native States of Pudukkottai and Travancore in India.

So it was to validate certain certificates, to validate certain marriages, and so forth, in which the general public had not the slightest interest and which had not been challenged by any one, that the Legislature was availed of. Surely this is quite different from what relates to the University matter in which certain alleged illegal proceedings have been legalized. How vastly different is the present situation will be evident from the simple fact that, at the time the entire educated community of India were taking a keen interest in this move of the Bombay citizens, the Government came forward with out-stretched arms to give the University authorities its protection. The people may not thus be blamed if they are led to think that the convenient method now resorted to may be utilized on every possible occasion in future to whitewash the arbitrary proceedings of erring or offending officials.

The action of the Government may thus have the effect of taking away forever the fear that now prevents the officials from committing illegal acts. We publish below a sketch by a correspondent to show the nature of the alarm created by the passing of the Universities Validation Act. We are free to admit that the Government will not lightly resort to the method of prostituting the Legislature on every occasion or even generally, but now that a principle has been laid down and the path pointed out, it is contended, that the procedure may be adopted more frequently in future than before.

Who ever thought that Regulation of 1818 of Bengal and of 1828 of Bombay would be put into force, and scandals created in the country? Yet we all know, how, at a moment of excitement, the Sandhurst Government of Bombay availed it-

self of this barbarous and monstrous Act, confiscated the properties of the Nao-u brothers, and kept them as State prisoners for a long time. Let us now allow our correspondent to speak out his mind on the subject. He says:—

"You said the other day, that the 'Universities Validation Bill,' if passed would effect something like a revolution in this country and make it possible for the authorities to rule the country much more easily, at their sweet will. I am of the same opinion. Indeed it is believed that, elated with the success of the manoeuvre of the Government, some of its members are contemplating to rush this Act of Validation to its utmost limit. Rumour hath it that, these members, in order to carry out their idea, have already prepared a Bill under the title of 'General Validation and Invalidation Bill.'"

"In a few sentences I shall explain the aim and scope of the said measure, as stated in a secret minute in this connection. The first point is, that the Government possesses the absolute right of making laws through the Legislature for the guidance of the people as well as that of its officers. This implies that the Government has also the right of unmaking the laws made by the same agency. The second point is that these laws made for the guidance of the ruled and the officers of the State are binding on both parties. If the people go against the provisions of these laws, they are punished, and there is an end of it. But if the officers in ruling positions break them it is always neither easy nor expedient to punish them. Under such circumstances a way ought to be found whereby the officers disobeying the laws may yet be held to have obeyed them. This can be done by re-directing the directions given in the Acts already passed.

"The minute makes a few more observations to explain the situation still more clearly. The Government officers here are vested with enormous powers, and for this there is no help. The British Government, to exist in India, must be despotic, and composed mainly of Europeans. These rulers being vested with enormous powers are often not in a position to distinguish what is, and what is not, obeying the directions contained in an Act. Under such circumstances, the Government has either to support them for acting contrary to the legal directions, or to punish them for doing so. But it is not often expedient to punish them; so the Government has no option but to support them; hence it has become necessary, to introduce the following Bill:—

"General Validation and Invalidation Act." "Whereas Acts by Indian Legislatures, (Supreme and Local) imply that all officers of Government, (Judicial and Executive,) should issue orders according to the directions contained in these Acts passed by the Legislature;

"And whereas such orders are sometimes issued by officers of Government against the directions made therein;

"And whereas such orders, when issued contrary to legal directions, create a howl in the country; it is enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

"(1) This Act may be called the General Validation and Invalidation Act.

VALIDATION OF ORDERS.

"(2) All orders issued by officers of Government as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been issued legally, whether issued as such or otherwise.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"The object of the first portion of the measure is to avoid friction between the ruled and the rulers. The rulers make the laws, and they have also the power of unmaking them. As a fact, laws passed are frequently repealed. Hence there is no harm if the legislative directions are every now and then modified or changed to suit certain circumstances. In short this portion of the Act is meant to validate all that the officials do, whether their acts are according to legal directions or not."

"As regards the other portion of the measure which refers to the 'Invalidation of Orders;'

"(3) All legislative enactments, promulgated by the Government, can be legally withdrawn by the same authority through the help of the Legislature, whenever it thinks fit to withdraw them."

So, according to our funny correspondent, the object of the first part of the Bill is to empower the Government to validate illegal and irregular acts, when committed by officials; and the object of its other part is to empower the Government to invalidate its own orders when it thinks it necessary to do so! Well, the Government, either from ignorance, motives of expediency, or sick sentimentality, may be led to commit a blunder; and there is now no remedy to rectify it. Let us enumerate some of these blunders here.

The Permanent Settlements of land made with the people of Bengal and those of a portion of Madras and the United Provinces mean pecuniary loss to the Government. The circumstances under which early English statesmen were led to enter into this contract with the landholders are now thoroughly changed. It is therefore exceedingly painful to see the revenues, which ought to fill the coffers of the Government, enriching the Zemindars of India. Again the orders issued by the Government that the Road Cess in Bengal should be put under the absolute control of the cess-payers are extremely inconvenient. Under the provisions of the Invalidation Bill, all these directions and orders may be invalidated and the Permanent Settlement knocked on the head and the Road Cess taken possession of by Government.

The alleged Bill, continues our correspondent, is no doubt a fiction; but it shows that the Universities Validation Act may have its far-reaching consequences, though it is not likely that the authorities will avail themselves of its principles unless they have lost the balance of their minds.

### LORD CURZON'S SPEECH

ON THE UNIVERSITIES VALIDATION ACT.

We pointed out the other day that Lord Curzon as Viceroy could not afford to be a party man. Similarly His Excellency can not afford to lose his temper when delivering a public speech. It is very deplorable that Lord Curzon played the role of a partizan as well as showed temper when defending the Universities Validation Act at the Council meeting of Friday last. Mr. Gokhale and the organs of Indian public opinion rightly or wrongly found elements of serious danger in the measure. As a member of Council, Mr. Gokhale thought it is duty to criticise it. In the same manner the organs of public opinion also opposed the Bill in their own way. The duty of the Viceroy was to meet the arguments of the critics in a calm, dispassionate, and impartial spirit and point out their fallacies, if any.

His Excellency, however, assumed a different attitude. He identified himself thoroughly with the views of the Executive Government, utterly forgetting that if he was the head executive official he was also the protector of the millions in the country, and therefore he belonged to no party, and then hurled anger and scorn at those who had the misfortune of expressing alarm at the character of the measure. This is how His Excellency attacked Mr. Gokhale in one place:—

"Of course the Hon'ble Member sees in our action much more. In his eyes I am afraid that the Government are always guilty of dark deeds, which it is his duty to discover and lay bare. He said, for instance this morning that what had already happened showed how true were the prophecies of himself and his friends a year ago. He remarked that some of their fears had been more or less realised. Well, I was waiting to discover what those fears were; but he then passed away from the subject. I think it was prudent on his part to introduce these qualifications for this reason. The particular fear in which the Hon'ble Member habitually indulged last year and which figured in almost all his speeches, was that the Government was going to pack the Senates of the new Universities. He wrote in his Note of Dissent that 'the object of the Bill' is 'to place the Indian element in so hopeless a minority as to dissociate it for all practical purposes from the government of the Universities.' This much is clear, the rest is doubtful."

Anything coming from the Viceroy must be absolutely accurate; for he is the representative of the sovereign in this country and his utterances must be above all reproach. Then by an unguarded expression, not only can His Excellency ruin a man living within his jurisdiction but bring disgrace upon the exalted position he occupies. His Excellency should, therefore, weigh every word before it escapes his lips. Now we put it to Lord Curzon himself to say—is it a fact that "in his (Mr. Gokhale's) eyes 'the Government are always guilty of dark deeds etc.' Mark the word, 'always'—Mr. Gokhale is accused of being a habitual reviler of Government, whose principal and constant delight is to depict it as a monster, which exists only to bring misery upon the people of this country!"

In another place His Excellency prefers a still more serious charge against the Bombay member though in an indirect way, namely, that, the attitude of Mr. Gokhale was more that of "a professed enemy of the Government" than that of a sincere friend of education. Now if non-official members were in this way charged with sedition and disloyalty for criticising Government measures according to their own light, how would it be possible for them to express their honest opinions in a legislative Council? We fear no independent member, after such an unjust chastisement from the head of the Government, will care to offer free criticism upon Government measures, and invite similar remarks upon his devoted head?

To what a most regrettable extent was the Viceroy carried by his temper on the present occasion will be evident from the wrong quotation that His Excellency, no doubt unwittingly, made from Mr. Gokhale's minute of dissent, to which the latter has drawn public attention.

His Excellency accuses Mr. Gokhale of having said in his note that, "the object of the Universities Bill is to place the Indian element in a hopeless minority etc." But what Mr. Gokhale really wrote was: "The net result of these constitutional provisions will be, to place the Indian element in a hopeless minority etc." We need hardly point out the difference of meaning between the two, it is plain in the face of it. By making Mr. Gokhale say that the object of the Bill is to reduce the Indian element in the Universities to a hopeless minority, His Excellency is attributing to Mr. Gokhale an intention to do so.

Here is a further quotation from His Excellency's speech:—

"Then in one of his speeches later on, which I remember rebuking at the time, he said that the senates of the future would be dominated by Europeans with only a slight sprinkling of Indians just to keep up appearances. Now let us see how the fears of the Hon'ble Member have been more or less realised. In the Senate of the Calcutta University, for which I am in the main responsible, the Indians are in a majority over the Europeans; 3 in the Bombay University, which the Hon'ble Member knows so well, the Natives have a majority of 14. In other words 57 out of 100 is what he described by antipathetic as a slight sprinkling of Natives.

In Lahore the Natives are in a majority of 3. In fact the Universities of Madras and Allahabad are the only two Universities upon the Senates of which the Europeans are in the majority—and their majority in Madras is only 4 and in Allahabad only 5."

In the above we see the expression 'natives' used instead of Indians on every occasion except one. Why did His Excellency do it when he is aware that it is used by a certain section of Europeans to express contempt for the people of this country? It was no doubt due to oversight and inadvertence. But as Lord Curzon is the supreme ruler of the country, that is to say the 'ma bab' of the people, the word used to express contempt for the Indians should never have found a place in his utterances.

Then why should we find now a days a partizan spirit in the tone of his Lordship's speeches from which his previous utterances were so far removed? The speeches were delivered on former occasions were more generous and sympathetic and showed a feeling of oneness for the Indians. Alas! his latest two speeches—one made in the Council chamber and the other on the occasion of the convocation—were conceived in a quite different state of mind. They betray a spirit which is quite incompatible with the position of the Viceroy. Properly speaking, the Viceroy does not belong to the executive officials; but, absolutely to the Indians, whom he has been appointed to rule with kindness, and not harsh words, and who pay him for his invaluable services.

We beg to submit that, instead of resorting to sarcasm, or utilizing the arts legitimate, nay even illegitimate, usually employed by an ordinary antagonist to vanquish his rival, His Excellency would have done better if he had taken the various points raised in this connection, one by one, and disposed of them in a spirit of strict fairness, nay of generosity. Unfortunately, Lord Curzon sought to silence his opponents by his sarcastic remarks and attributing motives to them. As regards his Lordship's contention that, Indians prepon-

derate in all Provincial Senates except two, His Excellency clearly forgets that the Europeans have no business to poke their nose in a matter in which they have no interest. Of course they have their privileges, for instance they have their rights to fat appointments in the Empire, but their co-operation is not at all needed in a matter which concerns the natives of the soil only. Cannot the British Government permit the Indians to have supreme control even in a non-political matter like this? It should also be borne in mind that, if the number of Indian Fellows is large in some Universities, they are the nominees of the Government, and not the elected representatives of the people.

We are simply astonished that the Viceroy should give utterance to the following sentences:—

"The Hon'ble Member has been very eloquent to-day about the attitude of Government, and I have ventured, I hope, without offence to reply to him. May I suggest to him that he should turn his attention for a moment to the attitude of his own friends? Is he quite sure that a disinterested love of education has been at the bottom of their action in this matter? It is difficult, I think, to believe it of all them. To do them justice there is a certain class of opponents of Government who have never pretended it for a moment. The object of that class is quite clear; it has been stated in their organs. They desire, in the first place, to discredit the Universities which the Government created last year and to bring their work to a standstill, and, in the second place, they wish to bring about an election of new Provisional Syndicates who would be more in sympathy with the views of the enemies of the Act than those who have been elected, and who might help them in practice to break it down. That as we all know is the scheme that has been devised in certain quarters, and it is now about to fail."

Having belaboured Mr. Gokhale with rigour, His Excellency in the above, seeks to kill too birds with one stone, namely, Mr. Gokhale's friends who, we believe, are meant to be Sir Pherozesha Mehta and his following, and the organs of public opinion. The former, in the opinion of Lord Curzon, are only humbugs who pretend a disinterested love of education! We hope Sir Pherozesha and others, who pose as independent members, will take note of the above. They are distinctly told that they are not wanted, for they are not true friends of education, and their object is to circumvent Government. We have, however, yet to see whether these "independent" members of the Bombay and Calcutta Universities will stick to their seats or not.

In this respect we are quite at one with His Excellency. There is no doubt that the independent members are ardent enemies of the Universities Act; this they have never concealed. As such they should have never entered the newly constituted Senates-Syndicates. This we have been urging in these columns as soon as the measure was passed. They, however, secured an admittance, no doubt, with the best of motives. Now that their motives have been impugned, they have no other alternative but to resign in a huff.

As regards Indian newspapers, we are extremely obliged to His Excellency for his generous admission that they write what they honestly feel. His Excellency is never mistaken to suppose that there is any understanding between the independent Fellows to do mischief. On the other hand, the Government should leave the Government free to work out its system, and not to be troubled by Indian help.

### CURZON IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES:

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

ADDRESS IN CONVOCATION, FEB. 11, 1905.

"Untruthfulness consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or of other people's conduct or of the facts and incidents of life....."

I say that the highest ideal of truth is to a large extent a Western conception....."

Undoubtedly truth took a high place in the moral codes of the West before it had been similarly honoured in the East....."

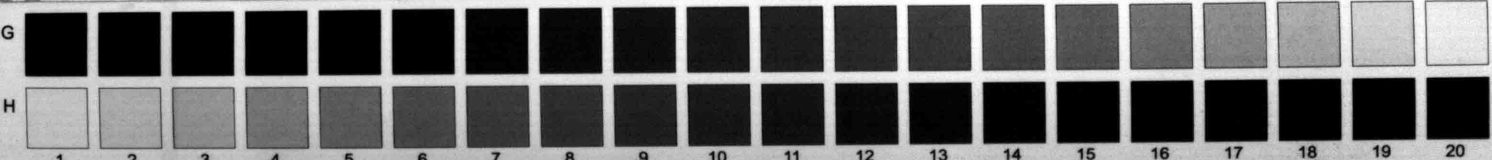
Flattery may be either honest or dishonest. Whichever it be, you should avoid it. If it is the former, it is nevertheless false; if it is the latter, it is vile....."

FROM "PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST" BY GEORGE N. CURZON, PP. 155 AND 156:

"Before proceeding to the royal audience, I enjoyed an interview with the President of the Korean Foreign Office. I remember some of his questions and answers. Having been particularly warned not to admit to him that I was only thirty-three years old, an age to which no respect attaches in Korea, when he put to me the straight question (invariably the first in an Oriental dialogue), 'How old are you?' I unhesitatingly responded 'Forty.' 'Dear me,' he said, 'You look very young for that. How do you account for it?' By the fact, I replied, 'that I have been traveling for a month in the superb climate of His Majesty's dominions.'—Finally, he said to me I presume you are a near relative of Her Majesty, the Queen of England.' 'No,' I replied, 'I am not.' But, observing the look of disgust that passed over his countenance, I was fain to add, 'I am, however, as yet an unmarried man,' with which unscriptural suggestion I completely regained the old gentleman's favour."

It must be added that this latter passage, containing the interview of Lord Curzon with the President of the Korean Foreign Office, has been discreetly omitted from the last edition of "Problems of the Far East."

It is believed that the culture of loyalty is now to be one of the most important works of the Government. One way is to teach the Indian youths books of approved loyalty. The other way is to give employments to the children of the Indian servants of the Government. It is believed that the eating of salt has a great effect in attaching the salt-eater to the interests of the salt-giver. This means that the Indian servants of the Government are loyal to the latter whose salt they eat, and their children inherit this loyalty from their parents. We do not think that the contention is right that the Indians who serve the Government are more loyal than those who do not. We can furnish examples numerous to prove the contrary. As for instance one of the leaders of the Sittana campaign





sought redress at the hands of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province as stated above. We hope His Honour will be pleased to institute a public enquiry into the allegations brought against a responsible official.

The Jains of Gujarat are much exercised over what is called the Shatravaya Temple incident. The facts are these: Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad, went in December last on a visit to the Jain temples on the Shatravaya Hill. While there, he recorded the following in the visitor's book:—

"We have visited the Hill and seen all the temples. They are very fine and well looked after. The head officials have treated us with consideration and respect but one or two officious Sadhus (loafers) have interfered with us."

So Mr. Lambert calls the Sadhus "loafers." And why? He felt a grudge against them and had his revenge by calling them loafers. And do you know what the "two officious Sadhus" did to offend the feeling of Mr. Lambert? Well, Mr. Lambert was asked to remove his shoes and put on canvas shoes instead, while he was treading the sacred premises of the temples. Now, the substitution by visitors of Hindu temples of canvas shoes for leather ones is a practice, which has hitherto been enforced without any demur or protest. Now consider the position. Mr. Lambert was requested not to do a thing which was calculated to hurt the religious feelings of the Jains and thereupon Mr. Lambert poses as an aggrieved party and insults the whole community by calling their religious men a loafers.

On a Parameshwara Karumandh was tried before the Sessions Judge of South Canara for having caused the death of an old woman. The prosecution story was, that the woman was decoyed, at the instance of the prisoner, by a young girl of 15 named Mercoris to a paddy-field, where the murder took place. According to the prosecution, the motive to the murder was the misappropriation of the jewellery on the person of the deceased. The Sessions Judge granted a pardon to Mercoris and took her as an approver in the case. Citing the strength of the direct evidence given by her, the accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was preferred.

the Madras High Court, where an unusual thing happened. The Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Subramania Aiyer, who heard the appeal, differed, the former holding that the accused must be acquitted! The matter was then referred to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Benson, who agreed with the Chief Judge and ordered the acquittal of the accused. The case presents a moral, which ought not to be lost away upon our Judges, most of who claim infallibility for themselves and would not scruple to pass capital sentences on who they consider as very strong evidence. Of what do we find here. Of the four Judges who tried the case, two found the accused not guilty and the other two held an altogether different view. A all the Judges came to their conclusion with the same materials before them!

THE Secretary of State for India, we told, is going to send two Scientists from England to study the etiology of plague in India. This reminds us of the desperate plague doctors from England, on hands, say, sometime back, for the purpose of inoculation as a preventive against plague. What was the result? The Mulkowal disaster in the Panjab, in which a number of persons died from the effects of inoculation, ended the eyes of the Government to the fact that the process was not always safe, and the great idea was given up. The plague doctors were sent back home, of course, and a very large sum had been squandered to the whim of our rulers. Who can deny that India is a good field for etiological research? Two etiotogists are to be appointed, but at least one of them be a native of the soil.

We are given to understand that the committee composed of Babu Kishori Lal, M. A. B. L., Zemit of Sri Lanka, and Vice-President of the British Indian Association, Mr. A. Chandhuri, Secretary of the Bengal Landholders' Association, Babu Sahagrim Sing of the Behar Landholders' Association had recently a conference with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Belgaum in re the Bengal Land Act Amendment Bill. There will be a meeting of the committee on the subject shortly.

The manner in which the Bengal Motor trials were conducted shows that the people of this country have not even a faint notion of human beings in the eyes of the rulers of this country. These trials, as every reader is aware, took place on the 9th and 10th February instant, the motors running between Howrah and Assansole. The people of the district were highly surprised when the following proclamation, which was circulated by the District Magistrate, was issued by the Magistrate of the District:—

"Whereas a Motor trial will take place on the 9th and 10th February 1905 corresponding to Thursday and Friday the 28th and 29th Magh 1311 (B. S.) between Howrah and Assansole, the cars running at a speed of not less than 30 miles an hour, and whereas it is desirable in the interests of public safety and successful termination of the race that the Grand Trunk Road between Howrah and Assansole through the village of Bhatgaon should be kept clear of all obstacles and traffic as far as possible, the public are also hereby informed

daily co-operate with the police in  
the roads clear of traffic and all ob-  
stacles from driving bullock carts and other v-  
ehicles on the Grand Trunk Road and from  
allowing cattle or from using the said ro-  
ads in any manner whatsoever between 6  
A. M. on the 9th, and 10 to 6 P. M.  
on the 10th February 1905."

A SIMILAR proclamation, we hear, was  
promulgated by the Magistrate of B-  
ombay, though we have not got a copy.  
Now, is there any country in the world  
where a public thoroughfare 132 miles  
long is open to a heavy daily traffic  
for twenty-four hours, was suddenly  
closed for two days, simply to provide com-  
pensation for the European community?  
Is it the association with a serious  
investigation of the ruler of the Province  
justified as a matter of course? though he did not en-  
joy the 25 cars that were driven. A  
man was these trials held? Nobody  
Surely the people of the localities  
through which the cars passed had not the  
interest in the matter. Said the pro-  
secution, "The mischievous rascal who threw stones  
at it." "This pelting of stones may be  
sent to you, but it is death to me."

Now under what law, human or divine, were thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of people, subjected to all this loss and inconvenience? And why were not the leaders of the localities consulted before these trials were held? Fancy the situation. For two days

THEN all business was at a standstill during these two days. Hundreds and thousands of bullock carts pass and re-pass through the Grand Trunk Road with various goods and articles of trade. But not one was allowed to enter it. Similarly, it was kept free from other vehicles. In this way all traffic was stopped and there was an utter dislocation of every kind of business. Nor was this all. The Magistrate in his Notification very considerably asked the public to help the police in keeping the road free from all obstructions. They were further asked to see that their cattle were not let loose. In this way not only were thousands of people stopped from transacting any kind of business during the 9th and 10th instant but they were asked to leave their legitimate work aside and come to help the police in organizing a "tamasha! Nay, an additional work in the shape of guarding their cattle was also thrust upon these unfortunate men.

We are glad to learn that the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has decided to award the Elliott Prize Gold Medal to the original scientist on researches for the last year to Dr. Sarasi Lal Sarkar M.A., for a paper written by him on the subject of crystallography. Dr. Sarasi Lal has already won his name in the field of scientific research. He obtained twice before, the Elliott Prize Medal of the Asiatic Society, given for scientific research. The Government of Bengal also granted him, along with other distinguished scientists viz. Dr. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Roy, a scholarship enable him to continue his original scientific research. It is a pity that the services rendered by distinguished Indian scientists are properly utilized by the Government. Dr. Sarasi Lal, we learn, is vegetating somewhat in the interior as an Assistant Surgeon. He deserves better treatment at the hands of the Government.

The action that is being brought by Trustees of Prince Victor Duleep Sing against the Indian Government is likely to be "cause celebre" of 1905. The claim does include the famous Kohinoor diamond which was at first expected.

Mr. A. V. Swaminatha Aiyar having been  
guilty of malpractice at the Engineering  
Examination held by the Board  
Examiners at the College of Engineering,  
Madras, on 3rd December 1904, is disqualified  
for this examination and is barred  
from appearing on any future occasion for  
the examinations under the control of  
the Director of Public Instruction.

A color calibration chart with 12 color patches and a ruler below it. The patches are numbered 1 through 12. The ruler shows inches from 1 to 17.

A correspondent of the "Warsaw Gazette," writing from Urga, capital of Mongolia, says that the Dalai Lama of Tibet arrived there with a suite of several thousand persons on November 27th. His baggage and that of the suite were carried by 200 camels. Notwithstanding the severe frost the Chinese and Mongolian authorities, the clergy, an escort of Chinese troops, and over 10,000 citizens went out of the town for several miles to meet him. His arrival was announced to the rest of the population by a salvo of artillery, and he took up his quarters in a palace specially prepared for him, where all the holy men and teachers of Urga usually hold their meetings, and which contains the most famous Buddhist temples. Many thousand pilgrims are arriving from all parts of Mongolia, and from the country beyond Lake Baikal, and from the Astrakhan Steppes to do him homage. Among them is Eretuyeff, the Chief Lama of Eastern Siberia, who has obtained the permission of the Russian authorities to join the pilgrims. Although the etiquette of the Dalai Lama's court forbids him to receive Europeans, he has given a large audience to a Russian official sent to him by the Consul. Various reports are current among the Mongols and Buryats as to the Dalai Lama's plans for the future. Some say he will go to where is the chief temple of the Lamas in Trans-Baikal, others that he is going to St. Petersburg.

The experiments with wireless telegraph between Diamond island and the Andamans are giving most satisfactory results. A message transmitted from Port Blair on 9th instant reached Calcutta in ninety minutes though it had to come over the lines after being received at Diamond Island.

The Nagercoil abduction case transferred to the Malabar Sessions Court, from the Nagercoil Sessions Court, and the accused in it was a Native Christian of the place, who was committed to the Sessions Court for having committed away a maid-servant of Mr. Mathew, a Christian attached to the Nagercoil District Court. The trial of the case has resulted in accused being convicted and sentenced to a scanty rigorous imprisonment.

Babu R. L. Shah writes to the "Times" from Naini Tal on the 10th idem:—"It is not be improper if I call this year's weather as an extraordinary cold weather. People have lived here for nearly fifty years say they never observed such an intense cold before, although there have been heavy snowfalls than the present ones. It is reported here that two codies have died of successive cold. Many animals have perished. We cannot get water from many a well post up to mid-day, as the water freezes in the pipes. Since the last month we had three or four snowfalls almost every week. Yesterday when it was snowing 5 p.m. the temperature was one degree below freezing point. To-day the sky was in the morning, but the clouds were heavy to gather now. I am afraid before long dark we shall have a heavy snowfall. I attribute the present inclemency of the weather to the large snow-spot, mention of which is contained in the "Pinnies" of the 4th idem.

A color calibration chart with 19 color patches and a ruler scale from 18 to 24 cm.

Govt. of India.—The Government of India offices will close in Calcutta on the 1st April, and re-open in Simla on the 3rd.

Monetary.—The reserve in silver held by the Paper Currency Department amounted on the 7th February to Rs. 10,08,32,039 against Rs. 15,54,29,100 held in gold coin and bullion.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—The Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar has been re-elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust from the 9th instant, the date on which his term of service expired.

**Suit for Damages.**—At the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale Mr. Martelli applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of his client against Jadu Nath Das Agarwalla, proprietor of a "Hindi" newspaper in Calcutta, claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages for publishing certain libelous articles. His Lordship granted the application.

An Engineer in Trouble.—On Monday, Mr. Tunnock the District Judge of Alpoze passed an order for further enquiry in a criminal motion preferred by one Bhogirath Shah against the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Basirhat dismissing his complaint. It alleged by the complainant that Girish Babu Engineer and several men of Messrs. Martin and company committed mischief by demolishing in his building and cutting down trees etc. during his absence. Babu Khagendran Krishna Mitra who appeared for the petitioner, contended that as no notice was served upon his client, the Railway authority had no right to enter into a family dwelling house without obtaining his consent and that the whole action was "ultra vires." The Judge, agreeing with his view, granted the adjournment.

Police Officers in Trouble.—A Head Constable of the Karimnagar Police has been the cause of serious troubles to three of his comrades, namely, the Sub-Inspector in charge and two Head Constables of the Station. After departmental enquiry with reference to the report of the Head Constable it has transpired that all the three officers were working in their mutual inspection reports of bad character, that certainly some of them were no longer in the land of the living whose whereabouts were unknown, but eventually been found at home. The District Superintendent of Police has already ordered the dismissal of the Head Constables from the service and the case of the Sub-Inspector is believed to have gone up to the higher authorities for orders. From what we know the instinct of "esprit de corps" is strong to a degree among the members of the police force and it is against the grain of even the honest police officer to foul his own nest.

**Outrageous Conduct of a Eurasian.—**  
**Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chancery**  
**Presidency Magistrate, a young man named**  
**S. V. Smith was re-arraigned on a charge**  
**of theft of a hat, two children's suit and**  
**rupee. He was further charged with using**  
**criminal force calculated to outrage**  
**the modesty of Mrs. Herron, living in**  
**William. The facts are briefly stated**  
**the 5th instant, at 7-30 p. m., while**  
**complainant was passing through the**  
**Gardens, on her way to the Fort, the accused**  
**suddenly rushed out and caught hold of**  
**offences. Inspector, on receipt**  
**the information, arrested the**  
**at Howrah and placed him on his trial. B.**  
**Asutosh Saha appeared for the defence.**  
**Court, on the evidence adduced, convicted**  
**accused and sentenced him to undergo**  
**years' rigorous imprisonment including**  
**months' solitary confinement and to a wh**  
**ing of thirty stripes. He was also fined**  
**100 in default to suffer six months' impr**  
**ment.**

Plantain of Banana Fibre as Exhibited at the Cachar Exhibition.—A correspondent writes in the Sylhet "Chronicle" of the 11th class II. produce under section Agriculture there were exhibited certain plantain fibres by Babu Man Gopal Choudhury, Joint Secretary to the Cachar Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. The fibres elicited the admiration of the visitors. I give below the method of extraction which I hope will interest your readers.—The sheaths were passed through a sugar mill with smooth rollers, then combed both sides with an iron comb which broke out most of the cellular substance. The edge of a sickle was afterwards used to remove the cellular substance out of the bundles of fibre were then washed in water and afterwards boiled with alkaline soap and then were raised in plain water wrung and exposed in thin layers to dry in shade. The fibres were exposed to dew for successive nights and in the day-time drying proceeded in the shade.—Although the fibre is much inferior to Manila it is worth at least twice as much as the fibre can be used for making ropes and paper.



**Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta**







## A GHOST STORY.

(Special for the "Patrika.")

A respectable young gentleman, a particular friend of mine, whom I have no reason to disbelieve, and moreover who is an English-educated man of up to date fashion, gives me the following interesting details of a ghost story in which he is an interested party. The gentleman referred to had no belief in ghosts, but he has become a firm believer in the existence of ghosts after he came in contact with the workings of the ghost. The story runs as follows. We suppress the names of the place and the parties for the present.

In last Kartik (October) the wife of the gentleman referred to had an attack of fits which lasted for four days. The family members ascribed this to the ordinary hysterical fits and called in the aid of a native doctor as usual, but he could give no relief at all. Some elderly gentlemen of the village who believed in ghosts advised the members of the family to call in an "Oja" who was living in a neighbouring village. This they did reluctantly. A man was sent to the "Oja," who gave a "Kabaj" and a piece of iron consecrated with "Mantras," and told them that if the fits were the workings of an evil spirit, these would bear effect, otherwise not. The "Kabaj" was tied round the body in the evening and the fits disappeared and she began to laugh. After a time she began to talk aloud referring to the "Oja" who was at his own house in another village. She began to abuse the "Oja." The piece of iron was kept underneath her pillow. She had no fits in the night and she had a perfect sleep. Early in the next morning a man was sent for to bring the "Oja." Just as the "Oja" appeared at the outskirts of the house she began to talk from her own room addressing him. The "Oja" came, chanted "Mantras" and tied a piece of black thread round the little finger of her left hand. She cried out "I am going." Then the "Oja" asked the spirit to promise to him not to come again, which it did. It was asked to go away. The lady apparently moved a few paces and suddenly fell senseless on the ground, she was all right in a few moments. Then the "Oja" left 5 "Kabajes" with instructions to place first 4 pieces in the 4 corners of the house and one inside the tree wherein the spirit dwelt, to stop its further movements and is evil action. By mistake, a "Kabaj" was first placed inside the tree before the 4 others were placed in the 4 corners of the house. Suddenly she became uneasy and became senseless. Sometime after she said in low voice:— "I have taken advantage of you nice mistake, why did you try to drive me from my place of abode before safeguarding your own house." And she began to talk irrelevantly. She said that one of her objects in coming there was to convince the young Babu of the house of the existence of spirits. Then it related some incidents of family history which came to be true and which the girl had no reason to know. A man was again sent to call the "Oja," and the lady came again and drove back the spirit by the former process. She became all right again. Again, one night she got in a trance the root of a certain plant and she saw as if goddess told her to keep that on her person, and that would cure her. It was accordingly done. Since then she had no other complaints except that she became senseless for some hours together. And the "Oja" failed to cure this complaint. Some time after a Brahmin who had the reputation of possessing knowledge in occult science suddenly came to the house on day and was told all about the matter. By some process of his own he invoked the spirit and asked it why it came so often though repeatedly asked to go away. Here a new feature was at last discovered. It said that it did not come of its own accord but that it was sent by some one else. It gave out the name of the one at whose bidding it came so often, after great pressure being put. The man was the worst enemy of the family. When asked how could it come when the 4 corners were duly barred by the "Kabajes," it replied that when it left the girl's body it remained hidden in a corner of the building unnoticed by the "Oja," and as the corners were closed, the spirit was confined within their limits. The man who sent it was so very persistent that he was always ordered and commanded to come there. There was no help, it must obey. The "Brahmin" took away one "Kabaj" from a corner of the house and ordered the spirit to go away. This it did. Then the "Brahmin" gave some "Kabajes" to my friend to tie it round the body of the girl.

Suddenly a new feature became visible. The "Kabajes" began to disappear, and three of them disappeared one after another. Not only this, but even the ornaments from her body began to disappear. The missing ornaments were found at the outskirts of the house all broken to pieces. She required constant watching. And at times she saw as if her mother-in-law, and daughter-in-law came to her and asked her to come out of the house. She became talkative. One day she said that henceforth she would not be able to eat rice. And really when she was conscious she could not taste rice, it appeared so bitter to her taste. A few days after the girl could not taste anything except water, and she lived on water for 2 or 3 days. In great distress the husband of the lady came to Comilla to a celebrated Fakir. And he advised him to bring her to Comilla. Accordingly she was brought here. He chanted "Mantras" and gave "Kabaj" to be tied round the body. He first threw away the other "Kabajes." The Fakir told them that the "Kabaj" she got in her trance was the work of the spirit. And because of its presence the "Kabajes" of the Brahmin, though powerful, lost all talismanic effect and the ornaments were disappearing. Because of this very one the spirit could work mischief. It did this to work evils. The sight of a goddess in dream was a snare, the spirit assumed that form to delude the girl. The Fakir's "Kabaj" had marvellous effect and it cured the girl completely, and she is all right for these two months. There was no complaint whatever. She then went home and one night she dreamt as if her mother-in-law came and asked her to hand over the "Kabaj" which she declined. Since then she has been brought to Comilla again and is all right here. The Fakir says that because the spirit was sent by some one and set upon her to do mischief, hence its persistence to stay and work evils. To unbelievers in ghosts this is an object lesson.

Your Comilla Correspondent  
Comilla.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Friday, Feb. 17.)

Officers of the Indian Medical Service in Burma.—Mr. Hemphill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a memorial presented over three years ago on behalf of the officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ in Burma, praying for the grant of compensation allowance for the extra expense of serving in that province, on the same footing as such allowance is made to the officers of the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest, and Postal Departments; and whether any steps are about to be taken to grant the prayer of such memorial.

Mr. Brodick: Officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ in Burma were placed upon the same footing as officers in other departments in respect of local allowances in December 1903.

The Tibet Mission.—Mr. Weir asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Seeing that the expedition to Tibet was determined on partly through Imperial interests and not in the interests of India solely, will the Government consider the expediency of charging the Imperial exchequer with part of its cost.

Mr. Balfour: On July 13, 1904, the Secretary of State for India informed the hon. member for West Denbighshire that the Tibetan Question was essentially an Indian interest. Under these circumstances it seems neither just nor expedient that the expenditure should fall upon the British Exchequer.

The Salary of the Secretary of State for India.—Mr. Weir asked the First Lord of the Treasury: If he will consider the expediency of placing the salary of the Secretary of State for India on the Estimates.

Mr. Balfour: His Majesty's Government do not propose to take any action in the direction suggested by the hon. member.

(Monday, Feb. 20.)

The Frontier and Dir.—Sir Brampton Gurdun asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the distance by road from the British Indian frontier to the chief town of the Khan of Dir; whether the movable column, under orders to proceed from Malakand to intervene between that Chief and the Khan of Nowag, has already marched; and whether the Khan of Dir receives any subsidy from the Indian Government.

Mr. Brodick: The distance from Dargai to Dir is about 90 miles. At the end of December a movable column was ordered to be in readiness to move to Chandra. If required, but I have received no information that the necessity has arisen. In 1895 an agreement was made with the father of the present Nawab of Dir under which, in return for certain services, he received a subsidy of 10,000 rs. a year. The present Nawab has been recognised by the Government of India and presumably the arrangement with his father holds good.

The Tibet Mission.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether in view of his statement in the Blue Book recently published that the expedition to Tibet was not a local question concerning India and Tibet alone, but one which affected the British Empire as a whole and Great Britain's relations with other Powers, European and Asiatic, he will direct that the Indian revenues should be relieved of some substantial part of the cost of the expedition.

Mr. Brodick: It is true that our policy in Tibet had to be considered with reference to its effect on the position of the Empire as a whole, and on our relations with other Powers. But the interests which dictated it were essentially Indian, and Imperial considerations tended to reduce rather than to increase the charge.

(Tuesday, Feb. 21.)

Cancer in India.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India are yet in a position to provide statistics in regard to the prevalence of cancer in the respective provinces.

Mr. Brodick: Medical officers in India are now required to record every case of cancer coming under their observation, and to send a copy of the record to the Cancer Research Fund. The reports of the fund will show the prevalence of the disease in the different provinces, so far as this can be ascertained from the data thus collected.

The Rao of Cutch and the Sind-Bombay Railway.—Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that representations have been made by the Cutchi inhabitants of Bombay, the Kurrahee Chamber of Commerce, and the Municipality of Hyderabad in favour of linking up, by a broad-gauge railway line, the province of Sind with the Bombay Presidency; and that the Rao of Cutch has visited the Governor at Bombay, and intimated his intention to visit the Governor-General at Calcutta for the purpose of preventing this line passing through Cutch; and, if so, will an opportunity be given to the memorialists in its favour to reply to the Rao's objections.

Mr. Brodick: I am aware of the first of the three classes of representations referred to by the hon. member. The Government of India will no doubt give due consideration to any substantial objections to the line that may be urged by the Rao of Cutch; but, as I stated in reply to a question on the same subject on April 25 last year, I see no reason at present for doubting that the connection between Bombay and Sind will be carried out when funds are available. In their programme of railway construction for the year 1905-1906, the Government of India have included an allotment of 6 lacs for a line from Viramgam to Malis, which forms part of a projected connection, with Sind through Cutch.

(Wednesday, Feb. 22.)

The Malay States.—Mr. Spear asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether the Federated Malay States have ever been formally annexed by the Crown so as to officially form part of the British Empire; and, if not, whether the portion of the State revenue that is allotted to the Sultans of these states for the maintenance of their dignity can be officially designated by colonial officers as fixed salaries settled by the High Commissioner subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lytton: The Federated Malay States have not been annexed. Their relations with his Majesty's Government are determined by treaties in which the Sultans have undertaken to follow the advice of the British Residents and Resident-General in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mahomedan religion. The allowances paid to the Sultans are fixed by the High Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and have been frequently described as "salaries."

both in official correspondence and in the annual estimates of the Malay States.

The Aden Frontier Force.—Sir O. Rasch asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the number of casualties in the Aden frontier force; and whether it was proposed to give a medal for the services there rendered.

Mr. Brodick:—The number of casualties among the troops employed since the beginning of 1903 in the protection of the Aden Boundary Commission is as follows:—Ten killed, 21 wounded. It is not proposed to give a medal, as the military authorities do not recommend it.

(Thursday, Feb. 23.)

The Mission to Cabul.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: Can he state what was the purpose and object of the mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan, Habiullah Khan, which was despatched from Peshawar to Cabul on Nov. 27 last; and, generally, what instructions and what powers were given to its chief; what steps were taken to secure the safety of the mission during its journey to Cabul, its stay there, and its return to India; what news has since been received of the mission; has it yet left Cabul on its return; and, if so, when; when is it expected to reach Peshawar, and when will papers be laid giving an account of its proceedings.

Mr. Brodick: The mission is still at Cabul. The arrangements for its safety while in Afghan territory rest with the Ameer, and while on the British side of the border with the Government of India. As I stated on the 16th in reply to a question from the hon. member for West Denbigh, it would not be in the public interest to make any statement at present as to the object of the negotiations, or to publish papers on the subject.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Viceroy intimated in his Budget speech on March 25, 1903, that the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions in India would be dealt with at an early date; and whether he is now in a position to state what steps have been taken by the Government of India to carry out this change.

Mr. Brodick: I have not received any information on the subject from the Government of India, but will ascertain from Lord Curzon how the matter stands.

The Salt Tax.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will consider the expediency of recommending the Governor-General of India in Council to endeavour to arrange for the abolition or further reduction of the Salt Tax.

Mr. Brodick: I am confident that the question of the salt duty will be considered, together with other questions of taxation, by the Government of India in connection with the financial arrangements for the year, and as I have already been in communication with them on these subjects I do not think it necessary to make any recommendation to them.

The New Irrigation Scheme.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the precise character of the irrigation scheme which is said to have been recently sanctioned, and when the work is expected to be commenced.

Mr. Brodick: The scheme presumably referred to by the hon. member is the combined Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab, and Lower Bari Doab Canal projects in the Punjab. The Upper Jhelum Canal, drawing its supply from the Jhelum, will irrigate the Upper Jech Doab, and will pass its surplus water into the Chenab River above the head of the existing Lower Chenab Canal. This will render an equal amount of water available for withdrawal from that river by the new Upper Chenab Canal, which will take off opposite Sialkote and irrigate the Upper Rechna Doab, then passing under the Ravi by a syphon 15 miles south of Lahore; it will supply the water for the Lower Bari Doab Canal. The combined canals will have 225 miles of main canals, 298 miles of branch canals, and 2,714 miles of distributaries, which will command an area of 3,997,434 acres, of which 1,875,855 may be annually irrigated. The total estimated cost is 7,82,38,925 rs., on which the direct and indirect receipts are expected to give eventually a return of over nine per cent. Sanction has been given to the immediate commencement of the work.

Iron and Aluminium in the Central Provinces.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has any official information on the subject of recent discoveries of iron ore and aluminium in the central provinces in India, and if claims are being staked out in the new fields, where it is alleged these materials are found in large quantities.

Mr. Brodick: The report on the mineral production of India which the Government of India have recently published contains the latest information as to the deposits of aluminium, manganese, and iron ores in the Central Provinces. I shall be glad to send my hon. friend a copy. During the year ending March 31 last 21 prospecting licenses and mining leases were granted in the provinces for various minerals.

The Baghdad Railway.—Replying to Mr. R. Lucas, Lord Percy states that his Majesty's Government are not aware that any steps have been taken for the construction of the Baghdad Railway beyond the Koniah-Bregli section which was completed in October last and paid for by a loan raised at Berlin; and they have no knowledge of any schemes for raising the funds necessary for the continuation of the line to the Persian Gulf.

## NOTICES OF MOTION, ETC.

Mr. Partington.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the import duties on tea from India and Ceylon into Russia have been increased since the Sugar Convention was signed; and, if so, whether with the powers possessed by the Government, any retaliatory measures are in contemplation.

[To-day, Feb. 24.]

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received a report from the Government of India (as promised on March 19, 1904) in regard to the provision of adequate facilities for the vernacular education of the children employed or resident upon plantations in Assam and other planting districts in India; and, if so, will he state the purport of the report. [Monday, Feb. 27.]

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Bengal Excise Bill has been referred to the Government of India for instructions as to certain clauses dealing with the procedure to be adopted to ascertain the existence of local opinion in regard to the opening of liquor shops; whether he will state whether there is any conflict of

opinion between the Government of India and the local government upon the question of principle involved in these clauses; and when he will be in a position to state the views of the Government of India upon the subject. [Monday, Feb. 27.]

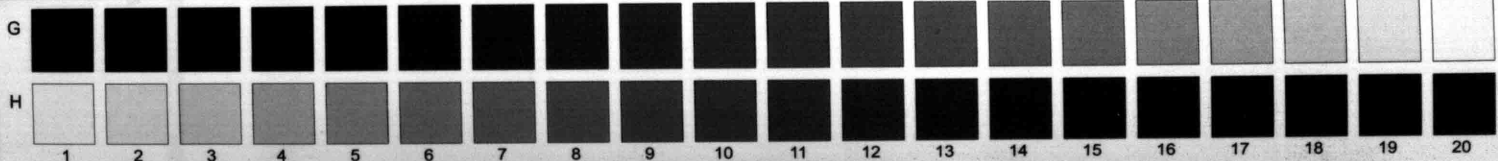
## "THE PROBLEM OF INDIA."

## SIR HENRY COTTON AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

Sir Henry Cotton addressed a meeting at the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Court, S.W., on 22nd February last.

Sir Henry Cotton said there were many problems in regard to India, but, if necessary, he could state them on a quarter of a sheet of notepaper. (Laughter.) First, there was the political problem, which was the growth of the Indian nation; then there was the economic problem, which was the poverty of the Indian people; and there was the social and economic problem, which was the introduction of politics and the machinery of Western civilisation into the simple society of the East. The problems could be stated very briefly, but it was not possible to reply to them in a corresponding manner. Thirty years ago the late Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, said no system of government could be permanently safe where there was a feeling of inferiority or mortification affecting the relations between the governors and the governed. The East had met the West, and it was the duty of the Occidental and the Oriental alike to soften the asperities and alleviate the friction of the contact. Sympathy was the keynote of successful administration in India. (Hear, hear.) He spoke from recent experience, because he had just revisited India in company with Sir Wm. Wedderburn, who had devoted himself, not only during his service in India, but since his retirement, to the amelioration of the conditions of the Indian people. (Applause.) His career was throughout marked by sympathy with the people, and he was pleased to say that when Sir Wm. Wedderburn was Secretary to their distinguished chairman, no administration in India had ever been more popular or more successful. It was in recognition of the sympathy which Sir Wm. Wedderburn and he had shown to the people that they received on their arrival in that country a reception which was almost regal in its character, and unparalleled, whether among individuals or Viceroy on his visits to India. The Indian people were the most grateful people in the world. The slightest service rendered to them was most cordially and liberally acknowledged. When Lord Curzon returned to India the other day he said to the people of Bombay who were receiving him: "I pray the Native community in India to believe in the good faith and high honour and in the upright purpose of my countrymen." The people of India did believe in the good faith, high honour, and integrity of Englishmen. The English must not believe any stories which might reach them that the people of India were disloyal. There was no disloyalty in that country—(cheers)—absolutely none among the educated classes of the community. If charges of that nature had been made, they were absolutely baseless and without foundation. It was true that in their Press and through other channels they had criticised the acts of the Government, not in any spirit of disloyalty, but merely to protest against what they conceived to be a bad system of administration, or more often against detailed instances of injustice which had been perpetrated against them. There was not the slightest wish on the part of the educated classes of India to turn the British Government out of the country. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, they had the greatest dread of Russia. The dislike to Russia by educated Indians was probably far stronger than that shown by ordinary Englishmen. If there was any Russian who dreamed that India was looking forward to the day when Russia could take the place of England he was profoundly mistaken. (Applause.) The Indian people were loyal to England. They were grateful for the education which they had been endowed; grateful for the liberties they enjoyed; and grateful for the immunity from foreign invasion. But this gratitude was tempered by a feeling that the pledges which had been held out to them by her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in her proclamation, and by men in exalted positions, had not been fulfilled. The position of the people of India was now very different from that of a generation ago. They had acquired aspirations, and hoped to take an active and dominant share in the administration of the country, but those aspirations and hopes had not met with the response from the Indian Government. Subordinate offices in any number had been made over to the Indian people; there was partial representation in the Legislative Council, but no practical recognition had been made of the great growth of English education in India during the past 30 years, and comparatively little had been done to encourage the people of India to take that part which in due fulness of time they would be fully entitled to, in the administration of the affairs of their own country. (Cheers.) They claimed that the Government should repose confidence in them, and not shrink from raising them to the highest posts. They demanded a voice in the Government of their own country. Lord Macaulay, in a famous speech made 77 years ago in the House of Commons, said: "The time may come when our present system of government will outgrow itself, and when the people of India will demand representative institutions, and claim a larger share in the administration of the government." It is that day that had dawned in India. (Applause.) They had lately seen a manifestation of it in the Indian National Congress. Sir William Wedderburn and he went out to take a share in that great gathering which brought together in Bombay more than 12,000 people from all parts of India, and representatives of every community, class, and creed. All those people paid for their seats on that occasion what was equivalent to 15s. per head. Did they think that any speaker in England could command an audience of 12,000 at 15s. per head? (A voice: "Not even Chamberlain.") (Laughter.) Several resolutions of a most moderate and reasonable character were passed at that Congress. They were proposed and supported by speeches of conspicuous ability, and it devolved upon him as the President to present them to Lord Curzon, as Viceroy and Governor-General. Lord Curzon, however, informed him that he was unable to receive those resolutions at his hands because there was no precedent for so doing; as an individual member of the Government he could not discuss them with him, and without discussion a personal presentation would serve no useful object. (Shame.)

He regretted to say that Lord Curzon was an unpopular Viceroy; he was unpopular with the Army, but on grounds which reflected upon him the greatest credit. Lord Curzon had made a stand against the attitude of arrogance, intolerance, and violence which had so often marked the dealings of Englishmen with their weaker fellow subjects in India. (Hear, hear.) They could sympathise with Lord Curzon's unpopularity with his own countrymen in India, but it was unfortunately the case that he was unpopular with the people of India because he had not carried out the wise policy initiated by his predecessors and especially by Lord Ripon. (Cheers.) Lord Cromer, who was Finance Minister with Lord Ripon, held the same views as his chief and did his best to carry them out, and more than that they still held the same views, and had not abated one jot or tittle from the advanced opinions they expressed twenty years ago. That was the period regarded by Indian reformers as their golden age. (Hear, hear.) Subsequently, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne carried on Lord Ripon's policy, and the people of India were indebted to both for very enlightened measures of reform. In Lord Elgin's time there was not much further progress made. It was rather a period of "marking time"—(laughter)—but it was not an epoch of reaction. Unfortunately, Lord Curzon's administration had been marked by administrative reaction. He had attempted to officialise more than ever; he had done much more than his predecessors to bring all departments more and more under the control of the Government officials, and he had done his best to officialise education, which action had given great offence and irritation to the educated classes in India. He had put the clock back in matters of local self-government, and above all he had afforded no encouragement to the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people. No greater gift had been given to an administrator in India than to encourage the people of India to govern themselves, and to afford them opportunities of gaining that experience which was essential for such an object. (Hear, hear.) Lord Curzon had shown no willingness to advance their wishes in that direction. On the contrary, he had done much to check the growth of the Indian people. It was not surprising, therefore, that he was unpopular. But instead of receiving these resolutions, expressing his appreciation of the Congress gathering and his sympathy with such an influential body as only said that the resolution would receive the most careful consideration at his hands and the hands of his Government. (Shame.) If Lord Curzon had only received the resolutions of the Indian National Congress at his hands it would have given satisfaction to the Indian people, and would have done something to restore to him his lost popularity, and without that popularity the influence of the Viceroy and Governor-General in India was very slight. (Hear, hear.) He had received by the last mail from India an official acknowledgment of the resolutions of the Congress. It was couched in the boldest language, and merely said: "I am directed to acknowledge the resolutions of the Indian National Congress, which were forwarded under your letter dated so and so." (Laughter.) An attitude of that kind was not likely to raise the estimation of Lord Curzon among the Indian people. (Hear, hear.) That attitude he deplored, because he felt that Lord Curzon was, as much as any of them had, the interest and welfare of India at heart. Lord Curzon was a man of extraordinary ability and exceptional industry, and not incapable of great sympathy, and if only he could have sympathised with the aspirations and hopes of the people, he might have made his Viceroyship memorable indeed in the annals of India, but he had failed in this matter. (Expressions of assent.) He saw from a very different standpoint from that of the Indian people, and now he (Sir Henry) was afraid it was too late. The hour had passed when it was possible to retrace his steps and to regain that popularity and influence, and so to advance the cause of India which it was within his power to do had he only been more fortunately guided. They had reached the parting of the ways in India; they had diffused education among the people of India, and it was impossible to go on without according the concessions demanded. The duties of administration in India were comparatively easy. It was an easy task to administer uprightly the affairs of a docile and subject people. It was easy to lead a victorious army against an imperfect army of a primitive race. They had seen something of that in the case of Tibet, although he did not know that it was very easy in that case—but still these campaigns were a simple and comparatively easy matter. There was no country more easy to administer than India, because the people were so docile, so law-abiding, and so amenable to influence. (Hear, hear.) But they wanted something more than administration now. Instead of merely administering provinces the Government must weld the races under their sway into one great empire; foster and protect their patriotic tendencies, and exercise the quality of statesmanship which the late Mr. John Bright on a memorable occasion described as "far-seeing." (Cheers.) It was necessary not only to appreciate the changes that had taken place, but to prepare administration for those changes. It would involve matters of detail to say what were those changes, but as a general remark he would say that modification and reforms should not be abruptly effected, and should not be made generally. What was wanted was to introduce changes and modifications which were inevitable, gradually and cautiously, and not introduce them in all parts of India at the same time. (Hear, hear.) Certain reforms had been accorded, but afterwards withdrawn because they were extended generally, and not as should have been the case, gradually and in places educated for their reception. It was a common complaint of gentlemen who had returned from India and from the Colonies that Indian interests and Colonial interests excited very little attention in England. It was remarked by Lord Dalhousie 50 years ago that nothing short of a famine or of a great victory or defeat in battle would arouse any attention in England to Indian affairs. At the present time, the English people were interested in South African affairs, because of the late war, and of the immense amount of capital sunk there. The capitalists would always direct attention to places where they had invested their money—(laughter)—but in India very little interest was shown, and there did not seem much likelihood of any being actively excited at the present moment. They had incurred responsibilities for India from which they could not dissociate themselves, and he said that the policy of indifference was one of the greatest calamities that could befall England—aye, and India too. (Cheers.) It was the duty of the English people to make themselves ac-





quainted far better than at present with the current history and affairs of India. (Hear, hear.) Only the other night, Mr. Wyndham said, in the House of Commons, that he was a colossal ignoramus of Indian affairs. (Shame.) What a confession was that to make on the part of a Cabinet Minister, who might be called at any moment to be called in to give advice upon affairs of the utmost importance to India. He called that a positive scandal and disgrace. (Cheers.) No one should be allowed to be a Minister of the Crown, a member of the Cabinet, who admitted that he was a colossal ignoramus of the affairs of this vast dependency for which England and Englishmen were responsible. (Renewed cheers.) It was not their duty to interfere with the details of Indian administration. That duty must be left to the people in India, who were responsible to England for the fair, sympathetic, and beneficent government of the nation; but they could acquire a more intimate acquaintance with Indian affairs. They could form convictions of the general policy which should guide the Government, and they could labour to form public opinion which would share these convictions, and would stimulate and strengthen the authorities in putting them into practice. The policy of this future rested alike on the duty of England and the needs of India. (Hear, hear.) A policy which could only find its peaceful fulfilment in the wise recognition of changes which they had themselves initiated. If they were doing their best to raise the Indian people in all mental qualities to a level with the English people, it was the purest folly, fraught with danger to themselves, to continue to rule them on worn-out lines, which were only suited to a slavish and ignorant population. (Loud cheers.)

It is understood that Brigadier-General Beaton, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops, goes home next month in connection with the arrangements for the Royal visit. He will afterwards be attached to the Prince of Wales' Staff during His Royal Highness' stay in India.

The Bombay Government have replied in the affirmative to the question: "Whether Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of making provision for instruction being given at the Government Colleges in the Vernaculars that have now been made an optional subject at the M. A. Examination?" Government concur with the Director of Public Instruction, who has pointed out by the Indian Universities Commission, the matter as one for consideration by the Syndicate of the University.

The jewel known as the Agra Diamond, which is said to have been worn nearly four hundred years ago by the Emperor Baber, has been sold at Christie's and is said to have fetched £15,000. It came up as the last lot in the sale of Messrs. Street's stock. The experts in diamonds journeyed over from Paris to compete with the London rivals. A huge crowd looked on; several London gentlemen being conspicuous. For a moment one remembered the story of the moonstone. When the diamond shone forth a bid of £1,000 was promptly made. In a few moves the game was at £3,000, and the chief players were Mr. Max mayer and Mr. S. H. Harris. At £5,100 all was over, and the former had won.

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## CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held on Saturday last at the Senate Hall at 3 p.m.

## THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who is also the Chancellor of the Calcutta University addressed the assembled graduates as follows:—  
I do not propose to address you to-day upon purely educational topics. I have often inflicted them upon previous Convocations. I would like to turn aside for half an hour those dusty fields and to talk to you about something which is even more personal to the undergraduate body, namely, yourselves and the work that lies before you. The majority of you are about to do what I remember so well doing myself, though it is now rather a long time ago, namely, to gather up the advantages of such education as you have received and with this bundle on your back to start forth on the big road which we call life. What will it mean to you, and what are its lessons?

I do not pretend to know what lies in the mind of young India, or even of that small section of it which I am now addressing. Difference of race carries with it difference of ideas. The currents of the East and West may flow between the same banks, as I believe it is their destiny to do for long generations to come. But they never absolutely commingle; and I dare say when I try to put myself in your place and to see what is in your minds I altogether fail to succeed. I am confident sometimes that it is so when I have observed the obscure meanings attached by Indian commentators to what has seemed to me to be simple and true. Conversely I am quite sure that the Englishman often fails to understand what the Asiatic mind has been pondering over, and is led perhaps by exaggeration of language into thinking that there was corresponding extravagance of thought, whereas there may have been none at all. These are the dangers common to all of us who walk to and fro on the misty arch that spans the gulf between East and West. But there are certain ideals which are common property of all humanity irrespective of country or race. These are of universal application, and among these class there are some that are peculiarly applicable to the Indian situation and the Indian character. In the contemplation of these we are on common ground, and it is to them that I wish to call your attention this afternoon.

I place in the front rank of these principles, truthfulness. The truth is not merely the opposite of a lie. A dumb man would find it difficult to tell a lie, but he might be guilty of untruth every day of his life. There are scores of people who pride themselves on never telling a falsehood, but who are yet habitually false to others, and, what is worse false to themselves. Untruthfulness consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or of other people's conduct or of the facts and incidents of life. We all succumb to this. It is the most subtle of temptations. Men who make speeches, men who plead cases, men who write articles in the newspapers, men who are engaged in business, even the ordinary talker at a dinner table, each of us for the sake of some petty advantage or momentary triumph is tempted to transgress. The degree of non-truth is so slight that it does not seem to amount to untruth. We save our conscience by thinking that it was a pardonable exaggeration. But the habit grows. Deviation from truth slides by imperceptible degrees into falsehood; and the man who begins by crediting himself with a fertile imagination merges by imperceptible degrees into a finished liar. But an even commoner form of untruth is the unspoken untruth—the doing something which conscience condemns as not quite straight, but for which the reason is always finding something as an excuse. Those who encourage this tendency and by becoming two human beings in the same form, like the Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of Stevenson's story. Perhaps the guilty man prides himself on being complex. He is really corrupt; and one day he wakes up to find that he can no longer resume the good habit, but must remain the base or distorted deformity for ever.

I hope I am making no false or arrogant claim when I say that the highest ideal of truth is to a large extent a Western conception. I do not thereby mean to claim that Europeans are universally or even generally truthful, still less do I mean that Asiatics deliberately or habitually deviate from the truth. The one proposition would be absurd, and the other insulting. But undoubtedly truth took a high place in the moral codes of the West before it had been similarly honoured in the East, where craftiness and diplomatic wile have always been held in much repute. We may prove it by the common innendo that lurks in the words 'Oriental diplomacy', by which is meant something rather tortuous and hypersubtle. The same may be seen in Oriental literature. In your epics truth will often be extolled as a virtue; but quite as often it is attested with some qualification, and very often praise is given to successful deception practised with honest aim. I remember reading in an Indian newspaper the following paragraph:—"There is not a question but that lying is looked upon with much more disfavour by European than by Native society. The English opinions on this subject are strong, distinct, and uncompromising in the abstract. Hindu and Mahomedan opinions are fluctuating, vague, and to a great extent dependent upon time, places, and persons."

Now the commonest forms which are taken by untruth in this country seem to me to be the following. The first is exaggeration, particularly in language, the tendency to speak or write things which the speaker or writer does not believe, or which are more than he believes, for the sake of colouring the picture or producing an effect. It is quite a common thing to see the most extravagant account of ordinary occurrences, or the most fanciful motives attributed to per-

sons. Invention and imputation flourish in an unusual degree. There is a thing which we call in English a mare's-nest, by which we mean a pure figment of the imagination, something so preposterous as to be unthinkable. Yet I know no country where mare's-nests are more prolific than here. Some ridiculous concoction is publicly believed until it is officially denied. Very often a whole fabric of hypothesis is built out of nothing at all. Worthy people are extolled as heroes. Political opponents are branded as malefactors. Immoderate adjectives are flung about as though they had no significance. The writer no doubt did not mean to lie. But the habit of exaggeration has laid such firm hold of him that he is like a man who has taken too much drink and who sees two things where there is only one or something where there is nothing. As he writes in hyperbole, so he tends to think in hyperbole, and he ends by becoming blind to the truth.

There are two particularly mischievous manifestations of this tendency against which you ought to be on your guard. The first is flattery, and the second is vituperation. Flattery is much more than compliment in an extravagant form. It is often a deliberate attempt to deceive to get something out of someone else by playing upon the commonest foible of human nature. We all like to be praised and the majority like to be flattered. A common-place man enjoys being told that he is a great man, a fluent speaker that he is an orator, a petty agitator that he is a leader of men. The vice is actually encouraged by that which is one of the most attractive traits of Indian character, namely, its warmth of heart. A man has a natural inclination to please, and so he glides into flattery; and flattery is only a few steps removed from sycophancy, which is a dangerous form of untruth. Flattery may be either honest or dishonest. Whichever it be, you should avoid it. If it is the former, it is nevertheless false; if it is the latter, it is vile.

But I think that in India the danger of the opposit extreme is greater still. I speak of slander and vilification of those with whom you do not happen to agree. I do not wish to be tempted this afternoon into anything that might be thought to have a political bearing; for it would not be proper to this Convocation. I will only say, therefore, that to many true friends of India, among whom I count myself, the most distressing symptom of the day is the degree to which abuse is entering into public controversy in this country. It is a bad thing for any State if difference of opinion cannot exist without ill-will and persecution, and if the vocabulary of the nation is trained to invective. Authority will never be won by those who daily preach that authority exists only to be obeyed. National happiness cannot spring from a root of bitterness, and national existence cannot grow in an atmosphere of strife. I would like to urge all you young men, when you go forth into the world, to avoid this most dangerous of all temptations. Respect your opponents and do not calumniate them. Believe in the good intentions of others rather than the bad, and remember that self government, to which you aspire, means not only the privilege of assisting to govern the community to which you belong, but the preliminary capacity of governing yourselves.

Therefore I come back to my original point. Do not exaggerate; do not flatter; do not slander; do not impute; but turn naturally to truth as the magnet flies to the pole. It is better to be believed by one human being for respect of the truth than to be applauded for successful falsehood by a thousand. By truth you will mount upwards as individuals and as a nation. In proportion as you depart from it you will stagnate or recede.

Then my second word of advice is this. Try to form an independent judgment. The curse of our day is the dependence on others for thought and decision of every description, and the multiplication of machines for relieving a man of the necessity of independent opinion. The lowest and commonest of these machines is what school boys call a key, that is, a book in which they are saved the trouble of thinking for themselves by finding the work done for them by somebody else. The highest form is the article in the daily newspaper or the magazine which relieves you from thinking about the politics or events of the day by supplying you with the thoughts of another. Advance in civilisation multiplies these instruments of selfish convenience. For an anna or less a man can purchase his opinions just as he purchases his food or his clothing. Of course books and the press do much more. They spread knowledge and stimulate intelligence, and without them we should sink back into brute beasts. I am only speaking of their questionable side. For the paradox is also a truth, that while they encourage intellectual activity they are also sometimes an indirect incentive to intellectual torpor. Of course this is truer of newspapers, which represent an ephemeral form of literature, than it is of books, which are often immortal. We all of us get into the habit of reading our favourite journal, and cherish the bare idea of thinking while we are really only brows-leaf that we are on the thoughts of others. Sometimes our anonymous mentor is a very wise man and we do not go far astray; sometimes he is the reverse and we err in his company.

But the great danger of second-hand thought is not merely that it is not original, but that its tendency is to be one-sided and therefore unfair. The common instinct of mankind is to take a side. It is the survival of the old era of combat, when each man had to fight for himself and his family or clan. From youth upwards we find ourselves taking a side in the rivalries of school and college life, and in many ways these rivalries develop the keener instincts and the finer side of human nature. But the mind ought only to take a side as the result of a mental process. If we have examined the two sides of a case and are convinced that the one is right and the other wrong, or that one is more right than the other, by all means adopt and adhere to it; but to make your decision and to shape your conduct simply because a writer in a book or a newspaper has said it, whether it be right or wrong, is not thought, but very often abnegation of thought. It is putting the authority of the mind in commission and setting up some-

other authority, of which you perhaps know nothing, in the judgment-seat. So I say to you young men that the first duty of a student, that is of a man who has studied, is mental independence. Strike out a line of thought for yourselves. From your own judgment. Do not merely listen to the tinkling of the old bell-wether who leads the flock, but stand on your own feet, walk on your own legs, look with your own eyes.

This does not mean, of course, that you can afford to be self-opinionated, or conceited, or obstinate. Nothing is more offensive than arrogance or licence in youth. You remember the famous sarcasm of the Cambridge tutor at the expense of a youthful colleague, "We are none of us infallible, not even the youngest." But the excess of a virtue merges easily into a vice and nowhere more easily than in the case of freedom. Freedom involves not the absence of all restraint, but liberty within the limits of a reasonable self-restraint. Otherwise, as history teaches us, freedom usually degenerates into licence, licence into disorder, and disorder into chaos. Goethe, the German poet-philosopher, used to say that only in law can the spirit of man be free. So it is; and just as law is the condition of independence of spirit, so are moderation and respect for others the condition of independence of judgment. This combination of qualities should come naturally to the philosophic Hindu. He should cultivate independence of mind and thought and action. But his great introspective power should save him from degenerating into intellectual self-sufficiency or insouciance.

There is another tyranny which I think that you ought to avoid, and that is the absurd and puerile tyranny of words. It is not the most fluent nations in the world who have done the most in history. Every nation and every time have their orators and they are the secular teachers and apostles of their day. But when everybody talks, then as a rule few act, and when the talkers talk too much and too often, then finally nobody pays and heed and the impression gets abroad that they are incapable of action. When I read the proceedings of the Conferences and Meetings that are always going on in all parts of India, I am far from deprecating the intellectual ferment to which this bears witness, and I am not sure that it is not a direct imitation of English practice. But I sometimes think that if fewer resolutions were passed—resolutions to more resolution was shown—resolution to grapple with the facts of life, to toil and labour for your country instead of merely shouting for it—the progress of India would be more rapid. Eloquence on the platform is very like soda-water in a bottle. After the cork has been removed for a little time all the sparkle has gone. Moreover eloquence no more regenerates Nations than soda-water gives fibre and strength to the constitution.

Now in India there are two sets of people. One is the reticent and the eloquent. I dare say you know to which class the people in this part of the country belong. I am sometimes lost in admiration at the facility with which they speak in a foreign language, and I envy their accomplishment. All I say to you is, do not presume upon this talent. Do not believe that the man who can make a speech is necessarily a statesman; do not let your fancy run away with your powers of thought. Above all, do not think that speech is ever a substitute for action. The man who in his village or his town devotes himself to the interests of his fellow-countrymen, and by example and by effort improves their lot, is a greater benefactor than the hero of a hundred platforms.

There is a further piece of advice that I should like to give you. Strive to the best of your ability to create a healthy public opinion in your surroundings. Public opinion in India cannot for a long time be the opinion of the public, that is of the masses, because they are uneducated and have no opinion in political matters at all. In these circumstances public opinion tends to be the opinion of the educated minority. But if it is to have weight it must be coordinated with the necessities and interests and desires of the community, who are perhaps hardly capable of formulating an opinion of their own. Nothing can be more unfortunate than a divorce or gulf between the two. If what is called public opinion is merely the opinion of a class, however genuine, it can never have the weight of the opinion of the masses, because, like all feelings, it is necessarily interested. Of course in India it is very difficult to create or to give utterance to a public opinion that is really representative because there are so many different classes whose interests do not always coincide, for instance the English and the Indians, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the officials and the non-officials, the agriculturists and the industrialists. But I think that the great work that lies before educated India in the near future is the creation of a public opinion that shall be as far as possible representative of all the interests that lie outside of Government. If we take the Native element alone, it would be an immense advantage to Government to have a public opinion that was representative of Native sentiment generally not of one section or fraction of it. For public opinion is both a stimulus to Government and a check. It encourages energy and it prevents mistakes. But if it is to have this vivifying and steadying influence, then it must be public and not sectional temperate and not violent, suggestive and not merely hostile. Surely this must be patent to all. We have all of us frequently seen a manufactured public opinion in India, which was barren and ineffective because it merely represented the partisan views of a clique and was little more than noise and foam. In my view the real work that lies before Indian patriots is the suppression of the sectional and the elevation of the national in the life of the people. And I think that any educated young man can contribute to that end by the exercise of personal influence and balance of judgment. It is always a bad symptom when there is one public opinion that is vocal and noisy and another that is subdued and silent. For the former assumes a prerogative that it does not deserve, while the latter does not exert the influence to which it is entitled. The true criteria of a public opinion that is to have weight are that it should be representative of many interests that it should see two or more sides instead of only one, and that it should treat Government as a power to be

influenced, not as an enemy to be abused. Some day I hope that this will come; and there is not one amongst you who cannot contribute to that consummation.

The last question that I put to myself and to you is this—What scope is there for you in the life of your country? In my opinion there is much. When I hear it said that India is a conquered nation and that Indians are condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, I smile at the extravagance, but I am also pained at the imputation. When I see High Court Judges—some of them in this hall—Ministers of Native States wielding immense powers, high executive and judicial offices in our own service, leaders of thought and ornaments of the Bar, professors and men of science, poets and novelists, the nobility of birth and the nobility of learning, I do not say that every Indian corporal carries a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack, for the prizes come to few, but I say that none need complain that the doors are shut. To all of you who have the ambition to rise I would say, Use your student days to study the history and circumstances of your race. Study its literature and the literature of Europe, and particularly of the country whose fate is bound up with your own. Compare the two; see what are their lessons or their warnings. Then equip yourselves with genuine and manly love for your own people. I do not mean the perverted nationalism of the platform, but the self-sacrificing ardour of the true patriot. Make a careful diagnosis, not only of how you can get on yourselves, but how you can help your countrymen to prosper. Avoid the tyranny of faction and the poison of racial bitterness. Do not arm yourselves against phantasms, but fight against the real enemies to the welfare of your people, which are backwardness and ignorance, and antiquated social prescriptions. Look for your ideals not in the air of heaven but in the lives and duties of men. Learn that the true salvation of India will not come from without but must be created within. It will not be given you by enactments of the British Parliament or by any Parliament at all. It will not be won by political controversy, and most certainly it will not be won by rhetoric. It will be achieved by the increase of the moral and social advance of your people themselves, deserving that which they claim, and by their deserts making stronger the case for more. To you all therefore I say, Look up, not down. Look forward, not backward. Look to your own country first and foremost, and do not waste time in whistling for the moon. Be true Indians—that is the prompting of nationality. But while doing so strive also to be true citizens of the Empire; for circumstances have thrown you into a larger mould than that of race and have swept you into the tide that directs the world. As nationality is larger than race, so is Empire larger than nationality. Race weakens and gets overlaid in the passage of time and gives place to broader conceptions. For instance in India I see the claim constantly made that a man is not merely a Bengali or an Oriya or a Maratha, or a Sikh but a member of the Indian Nation. I do not think it can yet be said that there is any Indian Nation, though in the distant future some approach to it may be evolved. However that may be, the Indian is most certainly a citizen of the British Empire. To that larger unit he already belongs. How to adjust race to nationality, and how to reconcile nationality with Empire, that is the work which will occupy the British rulers of this country for many a long year to come. I am one of those who believe that it can be accomplished without detriment to race or nationality, and with safety to the Empire. I want the Indian people to play their part in this great achievement and to share the rewards of good cheer."

Mr. A. P. Pedd, Vice-Chancellor of the University, then addressed the assembly in a lengthy speech after which the meeting separated.

## REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Reuter telegrams from St. Petersburg (Jan 26):—The British Ambassador has made representations to the Russian Government respecting the calumnious telegram placarded in the streets of Moscow yesterday alleging that enormous sums of money had been sent from Great Britain to organise the workmen's revolt, and has received assurances that an inquiry will be immediately instituted and steps taken to prevent any repetition of such publications. The telegram in question emanated from Paris. It purported to be a despatch of the Agence Latine, and was printed at, and issued from, the printing works of the Prefect of Police of Moscow. It excited considerable alarm and indignation among the British colony here. The British Embassy is now guarded by sentries.

Odesa, Jan. 26 (Reuter).—The Prefect has issued a proclamation to the workmen accusing the Japanese and their allies in Europe of being responsible for the strikes throughout the country. The notice points out that the strike in St. Petersburg began on the factories engaged in supplying ammunition for the army and the fleet. The Prefect urges the men to continue work. He says that everybody wishes to bring the war to a conclusion, but not without glory for Russia and not before the lost ground in the Far East has been regained. "Overland Mail."

Now comes the ominous news from England that a case, apparently from Rangoon, has been reported on board the "Crews Hall" just arrived in Liverpool. This probably means that plague has been existing in the city for well over a month unknown to the sanitary authorities; and if that by the case the task of eradicating the disease may be much more difficult than was anticipated.

## 'No Doctors to Treatment'

"In my distant village home, and the consequence, is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncareful for in my own home. —Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATHA, the infallible specific for Malaria and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

Price per box ... Re. 1.  
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## PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

Rangoon, Feb. 12.  
Up to date there have been seventeen plague cases and thirteen deaths. The disease appears to be gradually spreading in spite of the rigorous measures adopted by the authorities for stamping it out.  
More fresh cases of plague were detected this afternoon one being a sweeper boy aged five years living in the compound of the Rangoon General Hospital. The total has now reached nineteen cases with sixteen deaths.

## FIRE, MURDER, AND THEFT.

Rangoon, Feb. 12.  
A fire broke out this morning and regard for four hours, causing Rs. 15,000 damages.  
Last night a murder took place in the native town. The deed was perpetrated by a discarded husband of a Hindu woman. After ripping open and killing the man on the spot, the murdered rushed off and stabbed his wife, and, thinking he had killed her, jumped over the balcony of a three-storied house, falling on the road-way. He was picked up by the police and taken with his wounded wife to the hospital, where both are still lingering.  
Ten thousand rupees in notes were stolen from the Bengal Bank yesterday.

## THE TIRUPATI TEMPLE APPEAL.

This appeal was taken up for final delivery of judgment by their Lordships Sir S. Subramania Aiyer and Sir James Davies of the Madras High Court. Their Lordships made the following among other amendments in their judgment. Their Lordships directed that the new Trustee to be appointed should be a caste Hindu, the distinction between Vadagalais and Tengalais being removed, that such Trustee should hold office for 5 years but should be eligible for re-appointment, that in case there should be a difference of opinion between the two trustees, the matter should be referred to Pedita Jeeyangar whose opinion should be followed, that the College to be maintained should be styled as "Sri Venkateswara Swami Vidyalaya" intended for the promotion among Hindus of Hindu Religion and Sostras, that the surplus funds should be invested not only in Government Paper but also in the mortgages and purchase of first mortgages of immovable properties, that any Trustee or person interested in the Temple should apply to the High Court for further modifications of the scheme and to the District Court of North Arcot for enforcement of any of the terms of the scheme and that either of the Trustees were liable to be summarily removed for good and sufficient cause.

The grain market at Cawnpore, which was the most important in the United Provinces, long before the place had attained its manufacturing eminence, has been violently agitated during the past week by the reports of the damage done by the frost in the surrounding districts. Within twenty-four hours, we are told, the price of wheat ranged from 16½ to 11½ seers to the rupee, of bajra from 30 to 38 and of jowar from 32 to 19 seers. Supplies are reported to be coming in slowly, as the landlords and dealers in the districts are holding up in expectation of rising prices.

## 30 YEARS' TRIAL.

HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSICIANS & THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THAT

## SUDHA CHURNA

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and  
—EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC—

ATTEND WITH  
Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Biliousness, Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Gripping Pains in the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations in the Heart or Stomach, Nausea or Vomiting after Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Distaste for Food, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Lassitude, etc.

One dose will give immediate relief, and if continued for some time, will radically cure the disease.

Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathé, Poona writes:—

"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:—

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathé recommended to me your SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaint."

Raghunath Singh Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:—

"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use or Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Regula."

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadai, writes:—

"I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

Babu Srikrishna Mahanti, Outack writes:—

"SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious in its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good."

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad, writes:—

"I have been giving the medicine to my wife three daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Kirishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur, writes:—

"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA's) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely cured of the Indigestion from which I have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabiraj, but none of them has given any benefit."

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:—

"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay."

Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist. says:—  
"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Officer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:—

"Your SUDHA CHURNA, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. I kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience."

Price—A large phial Re. 1-8, and a small phial 1/2.

Postage and packing ... 1/4.

GEN. BHARAT V. 189-1-2, CORN...

## TRAVELLERS' MINT CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY EVERYWHERE.

Mr. C. W. Eckerman, manager of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co. at Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A., who is a staunch friend of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I have taken particular notice that this remedy seems to be carried by drug stores in every country which is quite an advantage to travellers. It gives me pleasure to say that I have used it for years and it has been highly satisfactory, a shorter time than any other medicine."

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## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

## ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more disastrous than the disease from which they may be suffering. Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by

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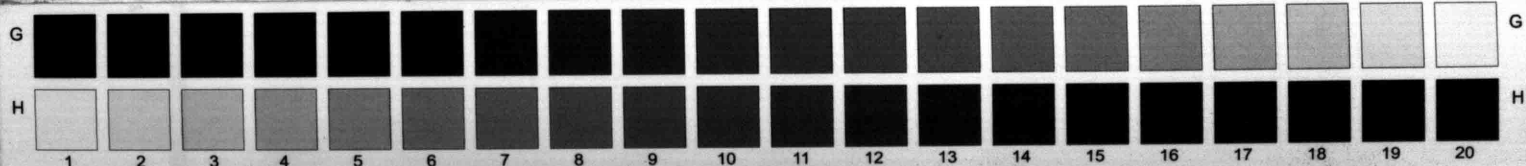
## BE CAREFUL.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take.

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MRS. ANNIE BESANT IN BOMBAY.  
"RE-INCARNATION."

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Re-incarnation" in the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, before a crowded audience. She said that the present lecture naturally followed the one she had delivered the evening before on the proofs of the existence of the soul. Further investigation could be made this evening, therefore, into the subject of the soul as it was viewed in connection with the laws of its evolution. Setting aside entirely the existence in men of consciousness of soul, it would be assumed for the purpose of the present lecture that it did exist. Two theories were in vogue regarding the re-incarnation, and the opinions of the greatest thinkers of the civilised world were divided in modern times as to the acceptance of the one or the other. One of these was that the soul, or consciousness in man, was directly created by God for each human body born into the world; in other words, it meant that with the bringing forth of each baby, there was also a direct creation of soul for it. Supporters of this theory contended that there was no such thing as a soul for each particular body; but that all such consciousness emanated from a "Divine Consciousness," just after the same manner as millions of sparks scintillated from a great fire. Of the seed in the soil, this theory postulated "Divination," which made externally manifest unfolded powers. The result was that there was continual unfolding and developing process passing through numerous stages by the Laws of the Supreme Re-incarnation; or the doctrine of human re-birth, was thus held to be, from one standpoint of view, the special creation of consciousness; whereas from the other, it was the continuity or the evolving consciousness. They could choose from these two whatever they recognised as best in accordance with proof. With the evolution of the soul other powers like electricity, magnetism and light appeared to have been connected. In approaching the consideration of the subject it might be questioned, why a Good Divinity allowed the semi-human, semi-animal head of a congenital criminal to exist in this world, side by side with the differentiated bright and luminous higher consciousness of a saint or a pious ascetic? Why did God create the first with the soul of a low type in him, and others with intellectual and moral souls of a noble type? The answer to this would be, whether a flippant woman, whose life business to throw away money in dresses and millinery or a man who gambled away his earnings in horse racing and similar other pursuits, could be deemed deserving of merit and good place in the Heavens, in the same way as an ascetic or saint, who had spent the greater part of his life in long and serious meditations, rigils, and the controlling of passions arising from the materialistic portion of his being? But the mercy of the Deity was infinite even for erring humanity. Were concentrated thought given to the permanent, instead of to the flitting, slowly would the higher consciousness assert itself, and mingle the memories of the past with those of the present, and the doctrine of re-birth or re-incarnation, far better understood than now. Such inward introspection she had practised herself.

"UNIFICATION OF INDIA."

On Monday morning Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture in the Novelty Theatre on the "Unification of India." She said that for the purposes of such unification, the ignoring of difference of temperament and of color had much to do; the sinking of these made for the white light of truth. Tolerance was one of the most important lessons for the India of to-day. With what an Indian most disagreed, he should be willing to listen to most, not only with tolerance of other people's opinions, but with kindness. Gaining the greatest difficulties that the unification of India would be a long and arduous task. There have been a number of attempts in the past. Temporal unions have been made from time to time; but never was there one unified nation extending from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from Bengal to Kathiawar. Many nations and many states there were of particular forms, methods, and traditions; and when India was spoken of it was meant as a continent, a congeries of Native States, rather a geographical configuration than a

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All sorts of Sastric MEDICINES, GHRITAS, OILS  
etc., are always in stock.

People, stricken down by diseases, will be good enough to write to us, with full description of their ailments, and prescriptions from competent Kabiraj of this firm will be sent to them free.

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The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:-

"I can confidently recommend the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are prepared by expert with great care."

**Raj Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-**  
**charya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:-**

"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KESHAB LAL ROY, Superintendent Physician of the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, are genuine."

**Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar,**  
**Bagbahar, writes:-**

"I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROY execute his treatment upon me."

**Babu Madhu Sudhan Do, Retired**  
**Jailor, writes:-**

"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY. In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can not act so miraculously."

**Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant**  
**Manager of the "Patrika" writes:-**

"My grand daughter had been suffering from chronic dysentery attended with fever and other complications. When some of the eminent physicians failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to say, cured her within a very short time. The case of my daughter has convinced me that Ayurvedic medicines, if properly prepared, are most efficacious."

MANAGER,  
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

national conformation. The task before the Indians, therefore, was to make their self-sustaining and self-conscious "nationality." They should look at, in this connection, the unification of Germany and of Italy in modern times. Not long ago, these two countries were divided by jealousy and strife, and were a collection of petty States. In India, religion was another difficult factor in its unification; it was more so than the part played by religion in the West. One community looked at God from its own standpoint; another from another. But what right had any man to inflict his opinions of God on his neighbour or to make him see God through his own spectacles. Forgetfulness of sectarianism, and the showing from the small Parsee or Zoroastrian community, which did not count by millions, but which being only a few thousand managed to take a prominent and leading part in the Municipal administration and other public movements in Bombay. Owing to its education and worth in this great centre of population, where its children had gathered together, it had not failed to contribute its share in the making of Indian nationality. For attaining unification, Mussulmans must love and respect Hindus and Hindus the Mussulmans; in fact, every title of sectarianism must die away. Another means to the same end was the formation of a large Indian Association, whose branches should spread throughout the country. It was in the hands of the Indians themselves to redeem their country, not only from the evils of disunion, but from the scourge of poverty and famine. They should see that their peasantry appreciated the necessity of irrigation. If possible, a Bengal Zamindar should make it a point of bringing up one of his sons as a cultivator on scientific principles, who had a direct interest in the fruitful yield of the soil, and who could be made to take upon himself a direct responsibility in the welfare of the country and the nation. Even if this was done for generation, they would hear much less about the misery of Indian peasant life than now. India's voice should pass more and more into Indian hands than into the hands of the Government, so that the wants of the people might be better supplied. Education was needed for this more than it was now. Out of their own pockets should the Indians establish schools and create universities. This was no doubt a big work demanding self-sacrifice and labour, but those were the essentials which built up a nation. In these schools and universities, the duty to their country should be taught to the students; a spirit of patriotism inculcated. In history, traditions of the past should be taught of the Mussulmans and Hindus. The latter community should be taught to venerate the great Akbar, and the former study the exploits of Shivaji. Similarly had Englishmen learnt from the Scotsmen, though formerly they hated each other like poison. Many a lesson was taught in English schools, taken from the history of Wallace and Bruce. This was put one instance out of several which could be quoted on the point of studies for this unification, and if the Indians based their course on these lines they might speedily hope for a unification. (Loud and continued applause.)

In proposing thanks to Mrs. Besant for her interesting and instructive discourse, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that what had to learn from the able and exhaustive treatment of the subject by Mrs. Besant was ever to keep before them the ideal of the unification; try to achieve it persistently, and bring it nearer and nearer to them. To achieve this ideal was a great action; but little actions went to make up a great one, and if they began working with little actions to achieve this ideal, they would be nearer towards reaching the goal. He expressed these opinions long ago. Politicians were not the persons to achieve the object, but men like colleagues, members of a brotherhood, and those interested in the government of Municipal institutions. Opponents should be conquered by love and devotion, and not by religious assertiveness. No religion was superior to another, but each had a distinctive feature, that went to make up a whole for the guidance of the world. Indians should cast away differences of caste, colour and creed; work for but one ideal—the unification of India. The vote was passed with acclamation. A similar compliment passed to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar brought the meeting to a termination.

The scale of rewards for the destruction of wild animals in Burma has recently been revised and is now as follows:—For a tiger, full grown, Rs. 40; for a tiger cub, Rs. 20; for a leopard or panther, full grown, Rs. 20; for a leopard or cub, Rs. 10; for a bear, Rs. 10; for a bear cub, Rs. 5; for a wild dog, Rs. 5. A special reward, not exceeding Rs. 100, may be offered by Commissioners for the destruction of man-eating tigers and elephants, when such measure is really necessary.

Mr. Berrington, Director of Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, has been deputed by the Government of India to proceed to Shanghai this week to assist in negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Chinese Telegraph Convention of 1894-1904, concerning which the Chinese Government has given notice, under the terms of the agreement, that they desire to modify its clauses. Mr. Palmer will act as Director of Traffic on return from leave home this month, and meanwhile Mr. Lees will officiate for Mr. Berrington, and Mr. Pinhey as Deputy Director of Telegraphs.

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